

A COMPLETE
HISTORY
Of the Late
REBELLION.

*O Dii immortales! Ubinam Gentium sumus? Quam
Rempublicam habemus? in qua Urbe vivimus?
Hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, Patres Conscripti,
in hoc Orbis Terræ sanctissimo gravissimoque
Concilio, qui de nostram omnium interitu, qui de
hujus Urbis, atque adeo Europæ totius refor-
mata, exitio, cogitent.*

Tully.

To which is Added, An

APPENDIX,

Containing several Material Transactions,
omitted in the *London Copy*.

DUBLIN: Re-printed by Thomas Humes, for Patrick
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1607/2931.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE unnatural and execrable *Conspiracy*, which was form'd by perfidious Men, to subvert the happy Constitution of their Country, and the monstrous *Rebellion* which was carried on against the sacred Person of our Legal Sovereign King *GEORGE*, did, for some Time, draw the Eyes of all *Europe* upon these Kingdoms: The Consequences of this Insurrection (if it had succeeded) would have been felt by all the Neighbouring Nations; and as for the whole *Protestant World*, they know full well, that it was big with their Fate, and charged with the utter Destruction of the *True Religion*. An Attempt so horrid, and of such general Concern, must allarm the Attention of every *Briton*, who has not lost Humanity; especially when he remembers, that the *Religious* and *Civil Rights* of his own unhappy Country must have been swallow'd up, as the first Prey of the *Tyrannical Invader*.

IT cannot therefore but be very acceptable to every true-hearted *Englishman* to receive, in one View, an Historical Relation of the Disappointment of all the repeated Efforts of impious Men to enslave us; to read, how their black Designs

have been totally baffled, and finally blasted; and how all the Blessings that indulgent Heaven can bestow upon a Favourite Nation, are, at length, secured to Us and our Posterity, by the *Vigilance* and *Wisdom* of the Sacred Guardian of our *Liberties*. The History therefore of this astonishing *Rebellion*, must be singularly Pleasant to him, whose Soul is actuated with a generous Love of his Country. How must his honest Heart be filled with Joy and Triumph, to observe the Plot of *Providence*, the Contrivance of *Heaven*, and the very Arm of the *Almighty* manifestly engag'd to assert the Cause of his Church, in the Defeat and Infatuation of her Enemies; and to see their proud Boasts, their mighty Confidence, and all their swelling Vanity, issue in the shameful Flight of their *Coward Impostor*, and the perfect Establishment of His Throne, who is, under God, the only *Defender* of our holy *Faith*.

It is thought if the *French King's* Death had been known in *Scotland* before the Meeting at *Aboyn*, the Revolt would have been delay'd till fresher Measures had been concerted, since the whole Scheme depended very much on the Supplies King *Lewis* promised by Capt. *Sraton* and Dr. *Abercromby*, and on *England* rising at the same time according to the Scheme concerted at *Richmond* with the E. of *Mar* the night before he left *London*, which we apprehend was broke by the *English* having Intelligence of the *French King's* Death before it was put in Execution.





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S OON after the happy Accession and peaceful Inauguration of his most sacred Majesty King GEORGE, upon his inflexible Pursuit of such Measures as could alone secure the future quiet of his Reign ; those unhappy Gentlemen, who had lately engag'd themselves so deeply in the Designs that were carrying on to frustrate the *Protestant Succession*, finding themselves depriv'd of all Hopes of sharing in the Poss of the Government, unmindful of their Oaths, withdraw their vow'd Allegiance from their only *rightful Sovereign*, and with disloyal Hearts wickedly resolve to gratify their Avarice and Ambition, by forcing him back to *Hanover*, and placing on his Throne the *Popish Pretender* to the Crown of these Realms. In order to accomplish this accursed Design, the Heads
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of the *Conspiracy* content themselves for a while, to spread Calumnies among the People, to corrupt the Hearts of the Vulgar, and to excite the giddy Mob to Tumults and Riots, in Defence of the *Church*, whose Foundations, it seems, were threaten'd with Subversion and Overthrow from a *Protestant Prince*, and could only be establish'd by having a *Papist* for its Head. The most absurd Lyes, and most scandalous Obloquies were sedulously propagated; with which they soon poison'd the Minds of the blinded Populace, and conjur'd up such a *Spirit* of Discontent, and rais'd such an universal Ferment in the Nation, as very much favoured their concerted Schemes. The honest Men of all Parties saw, with equal Indignation and Amazement, the Publick Peace disturb'd with unexampled Effrontery, in all the chief Cities and Towns throughout the Kingdom, and were at a Loss to account for the raging Madness of the Multitude.

But all the Mystery was clearly discover'd on *July* the 20th, 1715. On that Day his most sacred Majesty King GEORGE went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters; together with three other Publick Bills: And afterwards made a most excellent Speech to the Parliament, expressing, 'His Satisfaction at their Zeal for the Peace of his Kingdoms, shewn in providing so good a Law to prevent Tumults and Riots. Telling them, That there was no room to doubt but these Disorders were encouraged by Persons disaffected to his Government, in Expectation of being supported from Abroad. In short, that a REBELLION was actually begun at Home, and he had certain Advices that the Pretender was preparing to attempt an Invasion of these his Dominions.' This awakening Speech rouz'd the sleeping Vertue of a great many deluded Englishmen: Though the Jacobites, harden'd in Iniquity, publicly laugh'd at it, and industriously maintain'd, that it was meer Pretence, in order to obtain a standing Army, But Time has sufficiently evinc'd the Certainty of his Majesty's Advices, and justify'd the Wisdom of every Step of those worthy Patriots, who with an inimitable Address and Dispatch made such a vigorous

vigorous Provision for the Defence of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of their Country, as will be admir'd in History to all Generations.

Now the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain*, with one Voice, thank'd His Majesty for communicating to them the Advices he had receiv'd ; and after the most hearty tender of their Lives and Fortunes, desir'd His Majesty to give immediate Directions for fitting out such a Number of Ships as might effectually guard the Coasts ; and to issue out Commissions for augmenting his Forces by Land. Next, they brought in a Bill to *impower His Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as His Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government.* Which Act received the Royal Assent *July* the 23d, at which time the House resolv'd, that a Sum not exceeding Two Hundred Sixty Five Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Four Pounds Seven Shillings and Six Pence, be granted to His Majesty for the Pay of Three Thousand Dragoons and Four Thousand Foot for one Year. And the same Day resolv'd again, that a Sum not exceeding Five Thousand Four Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds and Ten Shillings, be granted to His Majesty for the Charge of Four Companies to compleat the *Cold Stream* Regiment of Foot-Guards to Two Battalions for one Year. And because these standing Troops and new Levies were judged hardly sufficient, in case of an Invasion, the House, by an Address, desir'd His Majesty to allow full Pay to all the Half-pay Officers, that were not otherwise provided for ; and that he would be pleas'd to give Orders to the said Officers to be in a Readiness to be employ'd in such manner as His Majesty should think fit.

On *July* the 22d, Sir *George Bing* set out for the *Downs* to take upon him the Command of the Squadron of Men of War that were design'd to secure the Coast. The same Day General *Erle* went down to his Government of *Portsmouth*, to put that important Place in a Posture of Defence. The next Day General *Cadogan* mark'd out a Camp in *Hyde-Park*, where His Majesty's Horse and Foot Guards were order'd to Encamp, that so the Men
and

and Horses being inur'd for some Time to the open Field, they might be in more Readiness, and better Condition to March and do Service; for which all necessary Dispositions were made, and a Train of Field-Pieces was sent to the Camp from the Tower. July the 26th, Commissions were given out for raising Thirteen new Regiments of Dragoons and Eight of Foot, and the Field Officers were appointed. And now the King and Council wisely judging that the intestine Tumults excited among the meanest of the People by wicked Agents, to abet the intended Invasion, might very much encourage the Hopes, and promote the Designs of our Foreign Enemies, thought it necessary to publish three Proclamations. The first, for suppressing Rebellions and rebellious Tumults. In which it is required of all His Majesty's Loyal Subjects, that wherever they meet with those Rebels and Traitors who disturb the Publick Peace, and proceed with Force to pull down, burn, and destroy the Houses and Buildings of His Majesty's peaceable Subjects, that they endeavour to suppress them with their utmost Force; and treat them with that Severity with which Rebels and Traitors, found in actual War and Rebellion against the Crown, may be treated. The second, for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors. And the third, for all Papists, and reputed Papists, to depart from the Cities of London and Westminster, on or before the 8th of August, and from within ten Miles of the same, and for confining them to their Habitations. About this Time Count Covingseck, the Emperor's Minister, offer'd to assist His Majesty with some Imperial Troops; but the King and Council did not then think the Danger so pressing, as to have need of Foreign Forces; and therefore only sent over for two English Regiments of Foot that were in Garrison in Newport, whose room was supply'd by Imperialists. After this Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House of Commons, (according to Order) a Bill for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants, in Scotland, who do, and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to His Majesty King GEORGE, and for discouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants there, who have been, or shall be guilty of rebellious Practices against his said Majesty, and for making

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making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Conveyance made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been, or shall be incur'd there, on any such Account ; as also for calling any suspected Persons in Scotland to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judg'd expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour. This Bill pass'd the two Houses, and receiv'd the Royal Assent August the 20th. We shall see presently the Necessity of this wise Act, when we shall find that the Rebellion was first publickly avow'd and declar'd in Scotland. But upon the certain News of an Invasion, all the honest and faithful Subjects of King GEORGE in that Nation, signally exerted themselves ; forming Associations at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other considerable Towns, to put the Country in a Posture of Defence, and to be in a Readiness upon Orders from the Government, to lift themselves, and to take Arms against the Pretender. There was also a Circular Letter read in the Churches, for animating the People to take Arms in Defence of His Majesty and the Constitution ; which (because of the zealous Loyalty and undisssembled Piety with which it abounds) we think can be no ungrateful Present to the Reader, and is as follows ;

SIR, *Edinburgh. Aug. 1. 1715.*

THE certainty of a design'd Invasion, in Favour of a Popish Pretender to the Crown, being no longer doubted of, and the Danger thereby threatned, as well to his Majesty King GEORGE, his sacred Person and Government, as to all good Subjects in their dearest and most valuable Interests, being equally great ; it comes to be the immediate Duty of all, who have any sincere Regard to the Protestant Religion, and the Civil Rights and Liberties of Mankind, to shew a zealous concern for the Preservation of these invaluable Blessings, by exerting themselves to the utmost, in Defence of His Majesty's just Right and Title to the Crown, and vigorously opposing all Attempts that shall be made to disturb his Government. For these Ends, we His Majesty's faithful Subjects in and about this City have, under the Countenance of

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those in Authority here, chearfully and unanimously engaged our selves in a Bond of Association, to assist and support one another in manner therein express'd : And being also sensible how proper it is to encourage and stimulate others to so necessary a Duty, we have thought fit to send a Copy of our aforesaid Association to you, and many other Parishes in *Scotland*, whom we hope from the same Motives contain'd in the Preamble of our Paper, will stir up themselves, in their several Stations, to act with such Resolutions as becomes those who have their All at Stake. The Prize we contend for is *Liberty* ; it is essential to our very Happiness : for how can we possibly retain our Religious and Civil Rights, if we tamely submit to the Yoke, and part with our *Liberty* ? Will not Life it self be a Burden, if all that is dear to us, as Men or Christians, shall thus be lost past all Hopes of Recovery ? This Consideration alone should rouse us from a fatal Security, and our Anxiety for *Liberty* should daily increase in Proportion to our Danger, which is visibly hastning upon us by the secret and open Attacks of the restless Enemies of our Peace and Happiness. Is it not then seasonable and honest, thoroughly to consider our Circumstances, and to let our Enemies know, that we are upon our Guard ? We do therefore persuade our selves, it will therefore be the Business of every good Man to look up with a Spirit, and do his utmost to maintain and defend our excellent Constitution both in Church and State, the Sum of our present Happiness, which, by the Blessing of God, nothing can make desperate but our own Sloth and Cowardice. Has not our good and gracious God hitherto made signal Appearances on our Behalf ? Have not our Eyes seen the Salvation he has wrought for us Time after Time ? Can we, without Horror, remember the unparrallel'd Cruelties we have met with, when a Popish Interest and Faction had the Ascendant ? Can we forget the remarkable Deliverance God wrought for Us, in breaking the Yoke of their arbitrary and tyrannical Government, by the Great King

William

William in the late glorious Revolution? Can we have forgot the Goodness of God, in defeating the last Attempt of this Nature in such a Manner, as left no ground to doubt, but that God was on our side? Or shall we ever cease to remember the seasonable and surprizing Interposition of Heaven, in bringing his present Majesty King *GEORGE*, to the quiet and peaceable Possession of the Throne of these Realms, and that at a Time when our Fears were so great, that nothing but a solid Perswasion of God's concerning himself for his own Interest, kept up our Spirits, and made us hope for Relief? Why should we then dispond? The same Hand is not now shorten'd, that it cannot save. The same God we trust in, is both able and willing to rescue us from the imminent Dangers that now threaten us, by the Insurrections of a Jacobite Faction, and an Invasion of a *Pretender* to the Crown, who has been Educated in all the Maxims of Popish Bigotry and *French* Tyranny, and now comes against us with an Army of *Irish* Cut-throats, assisted by the grand Enemy to the Reformed Interest in *Europe*, who had imbrued his Hands so much in Protestant Blood. 'Tis therefore most earnestly recommended to you, to further so good and necessary a Work, as you cannot but be convinced the above-mention'd Association must be at this Time. Court the present Opportunity; get all the honest Hands to it you can, and then appoint your Place of Rendezvous, that you may be in a Readiness to come together when you hear of a Landing. And let us have the Satisfaction to know what happy Progress you make from Time to Time in this Affair, addressing your Letters to the Secretary of our Society, who, by our Order, subscribes this to you. In the mean time, let us all be much employ'd in fervent Prayer to God, that the Great *JEHOVAH*, Lord of Heaven and Earth, may prosper and succeed all our Endeavours for the Preservation of our peace, and the Security of our Holy Religion and Civil Rights; and that this God may bless and preserve his most sacred Majesty King

‘ **GEORGE**, in his Royal Person and Government
 ‘ and his Protestant Issue, to the latest Posterity. And
 ‘ to conclude, Let us be of good Courage, and play the
 ‘ Men for our People, and the Cities of our God ; and
 ‘ the Lord do that which seemeth him good.

This Letter had a very happy Effect, and abundance
 of Mony was subscrib’d ; and there appear’d such a
 chearful Zeal in all Orders of Men, for the glorious
 Cause of their Country, as promis’d no less than the
 utter Defeat of the Enemies of God and the King. The
 Lord-Provost and Magistrates of *Edinburgh* order’d all
 the Train-Bands to be in Arms ; and list’d 400 Men
 with proper Officers, for the Preservation of the Pub-
 lick Peace, and Defence of the City. *August* the 23d, a
 General Fast was appointed to be religiously observ’d
 throughout *Scotland*.

By this Time the Court had indubitable Intelligence,
 that the *Rebellion* was actually broke out in *Scotland*, un-
 der the Direction of the Earl of *Mar* ; and was to be
 supported by a great Conspiracy in *England*. This Arch-
 Rebel was Secretary of State for *Scotland* at the Demise
 of *Queen Anna*, and is a Person of profound Dissimula-
 tion, great Subtilty, and restrain’d by no Ties of Mora-
 lity in the Management of his close Designs. He is
 stil’d by his Party, the new *Luxemburgh*, from a Resem-
 blance in the Turn of his Shoulders, to that great Ge-
 neral, who had a large Bunch on his Back. He is a
 most miserable Orator, and yet affects frequently to
 speak in Publick. But ’tis his great Talent to conceal
 his Projects with so much Art and Cunning, that ’tis im-
 possible to detect him till he reveals his Plot. This
 grand Hypocrite was one of the first to profess his early
 Loyalty to King **GEORGE**, as appears by the follow-
 ing Letter which he wrote to the King, before His Ma-
 jesty’s Arrival,

S I R,

‘ **H**AVING the Happiness to be your Majesty’s Sub-
 ‘ ject, and also the Honour of being one of Your
 ‘ Servants, as one of Your Secretaries of State, I beg

leave

leave to kiss Your Majesty's Hand, and congratulate
Your happy Accession to the Throne ; which I would
have done my self the Honour of doing sooner, had
I not hoped to have had the Honour of doing it per-
sonally e'er now. I am afraid I may have had the Mis-
fortune of being misrepresented to Your Majesty ; and
my Reason for thinking so is because I was, I believe,
the only one of the late Queen's Servants, who Your
Ministers did not visit, which I mention'd to Mr. *Har-*
ley, and the Earl of *Clarendon*, when they went from
hence to wait on Your Majesty ? And Your Ministers
carrying so, to me, was the Occasion of my receiving
such Orders as depriv'd me of the Honour and Satis-
faction of waiting on them, and being known to them.
I suppose, I had been misrepresented to them by some
here, upon Account of Party, or to ingratiate them-
selves by aspersing others, as our Parties here too of-
ten Occasion ; but I hope Your Majesty will be so
just as not to give Credit to such Misrepresentations.
The Part I acted in the bringing about and making
the Union, when the Succession to the Crown was
settled for *Scotland* on Your Majesty's Family, where I
had the Honour to serve as Secretary of State for that
Kingdom, doth, I hope, put my *Sincerity* and *Faithful-*
ness to Your Majesty out of Dispute. My Family hath
had the Honour, for a great Tract of Years, to be
faithful Servants to the Crown, and have had the
Care of the King's Children (when Kings of *Scotland*)
intrusted to them. A Predecessor of mine was ho-
noured with the Care of Your Majesty's Grandmo-
ther, when young ; and She was pleas'd afterwards
to express some Concern for our Family, in Letters
which I still have under Her own Hand. I have had
the Honour to serve Her late Majesty, in one Capa-
city or other ever since Her Accession to the Crown ;
I was happy in a good Mistress, and She was pleas'd
to have some Confidence in me, and Regard for my
Services : And since Your Majesty's happy Accession
to the Crown, I hope, You will find that I have not
been wanting in my Duty, in being instrumental in
keeping

' keeping Things quite and peaceable in the Country to
 ' which I belong, and have some Interest in. Your
 ' Majesty shall ever find me as *faithful* and *dutiful* a
 ' Subject and Servant as ever any of my Family have
 ' been to the Crown, or as I have been to my late Mi-
 ' stress, the Queen. And I beg Your Majesty may be
 ' so good, not to believe any Misrepresentation of me,
 ' which nothing but Party hatred, and my Zeal for the
 ' Interest of the Crown doth Occasion; and I hope I
 ' may presume to lay Claim to Your Royal Favour and
 ' Protection. As Your Accession to the Crown hath
 ' been quiet and peaceable, may Your Majesty's Reign
 ' be long and Prosperous, and that Your People may
 ' soon have the Happiness and Satisfaction of Your
 ' Presence among them, is the earnest and fervent
 ' Wishes of him, who is with the humblest Duty and
 ' Respect, *SIR*,

Your Majesty's most faithful
 most dutiful, and most obedient,
 Subject and Servant,

Whitehall

Aug. 30. 1714.

M A R.

After these solemn Assurances of Duty and Fidelity,
 will it not shock us to find this very Man breaking his
 plighted Faith to his Sovereign, and traiterously setting
 up the Standard of the *Pretender*? Yet thus it prov'd;
 for about the beginning of *August* 1715. his Lordship
 embark'd with Major-General *George Hamilton* and two
 Servants, on Board a Collier in the *Thames*; and arri-
 ving in two or three Days at *Newcastle*, hir'd there a Ves-
 sel which set him and his Company on Shore at *Creil*, in
 the Shire of *Fife*. Soon after his Landing, he was at-
 tended by some of his Friends, and so reach'd his Seat
 in the Country of *Braemar*, where in a few Days, most
 of the *Scotch* Noblemen avowedly disaffected to the pre-
 sent Government, resorted to him: Particularly, the
 Marquesses of *Huntly* and *Tullibardine*; the Earls of
Nithsdale, *Linlithgow*, *Traquhair*, *Southesk*, *Marischal*, and
Carnwath; the Viscounts *Kilsyth*, *Kennelore*, *Kingston* and

Stormount;

Stormount; and the Lords Drummond and Rollo. Upon the News of the Earl of Mar's being in the Highlands, and the Report of his having drawn together a Body of 5 or 6000 Men, Orders were immediately dispatch'd to Edinburgh for apprehending several suspected Persons; pursuant to which the Earls of Hume, Wigtoun, and Kinnoul, and the Lord Deskford, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. Hume of Whitfield, were taken up and committed Prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh. Orders were also sent to Major General Whetham, Commander in Chief in Scotland, forthwith to march with all the regular Troops that could be spar'd, to form a Camp near Sterling, to secure the Bridge over the Forth; and to quarter the Half-pay Officers in such a manner, that they might be in a Readiness to command the Militia. About this Time the Court receiv'd Intelligence of several Vessels ready to sail for Scotland, from the Port of Havre-de-Grace, laden with Arms and Ammunition for the Use of the Pretender. And notwithstanding all the Precautions us'd by the Government, on the 29th of August the Lord Justice Clerk had Advice from Montrose, that one of those Ships was arrived at Arbroth in the North, where she was immediately unladen by Highlanders sent thither for that Purpose, who carry'd the Arms and Ammunition to the Country of Bare-mar. A few Days afterwards another Ship landed several Officers, who went to join the Earl of Mar, and gave him and the Lords with him, Assurances that the Pretender would soon be in Person amongst them. Upon these Encouragements, and the confident Expectation of a General Rising in England, the Earl of Mar, on the 3d of September, held a Meeting with his Associates at Aboyne in the Shire of Aberdeen; where they concerted Measures to draw their Forces together, and to declare for the Pretender. Accordingly on the 6th of September the Earl of Mar set up the Pretender's Standard, and caus'd him to be proclaim'd at Bare-mar.

But now the News of the Death of Lewis XIV. King of France, whom God cut off at this critical Juncture, so alarm'd the Rebels, and struck such a general Damp

Damp upon their Spirits, that their Chiefs thereupon held a Consultation, whether they should stand out any longer in Expectation of the Pretender's coming according to his Promise, or whether they should give over their Enterpize. They divided upon the Question; some few were for going Home, and not stirring till the Pretender was actually landed; but the Majority depending upon a General Insurrection in England were for persisting, at least, till they had News from the Pretender; to whom, they all agreed to send Messengers immediately, to press his coming over to them. Pursuant to this Resolution the Earl of Mar assumes the Title of Lieutenant General of the Pretender's Forces, and as such publish'd the following Declaration, which he sent, with a Letter, to the Baillie of Kildrummie.

The Earl of MAR's DECLARATION.

OUR rightful and natural King, James the 8th. by the Grace of God, who is now coming to relieve us from our Oppressions, having been pleas'd to intrust us with the Direction of his Affairs, and the Command of his Forces in this his ancient Kingdom of Scotland: And some of his faithful Subjects and Servants met at Aboyne, viz. the Lord Huntley, the Lord Tullibardine, the Earl Marischal, the Earl Southesk, Glengary from the Clans, Glenderule from the Earl of Broadalbine, and Gentlemen of Angusshire, Mr. Patrick Lyon of Anchorhouse, the Laird of Auldair, Lieutenant General George Hamilton, Major General Gordon, and myself, having taken into Consideration his Majesty's last and late Orders to us, find, that as this is now the Time that he order'd us to appear openly in Arms for him, so it seems to us absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the relieving of our native Country from all its Hardships; that all his faithful and loving Subjects, and Lovers of their Country, should, with all possible speed, put themselves into Arms. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name and Authority, and by virtue of the Power aforesaid, and by the

King's

King's special Order to me thereunto, to require and empower you forthwith to raise your fencible Men, with their best Arms; and you are immediately to march them to join me and some other of the King's Forces at the *Inoor* of *Brae-mar*, on *Monday* next, in order to proceed in our march to attend the King's Standard, with his other Forces. The King intending that his Forces shall be paid from the Time of their setting out; he expects, as he positively orders, that they behave themselves civilly, and commit no plundering or other Disorders, upon the highest Penalties and his Displeasure, which is expected you'll see observ'd.

Now is the Time for all good Men to show their Zeal for his Majesty's Service, whose Cause is so deeply concern'd, and the Relief of our native Country from Oppression and a Foreign Yoke, too heavy for us and our Posterity to bear; and to endeavour the restoring not only of our rightful and native King, but also our Country to its ancient, free, and independent Constitution under him whose Ancestors have reigned over us for so many Generations.

In so honourable, good, and just a Cause, we cannot doubt of the Assistance, Direction, and Blessing of Almighty God, who has so often rescued the Royal Family of *Stuart*, and our Country, from sinking under Oppression.

Your punctual Observance of these Orders is expected, for the doing of all which, this shall be to you, and all you employ in the Execution of them a sufficient Warrant.

Given at *Brae-mar* the
Ninth Septemb. 1713.

M A R.

To the Baillie, and
the rest of the Gen-
tlemen of the Lord-
ship of Kildrummy.

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OUR rightful and natural King, James the 8th. by the Grace of God, who is now coming to relieve us from our Oppressions, having been pleas'd to intrust us with the Direction of his Affairs, and the Command of his Forces in this his ancient Kingdom of Scotland: And some of his faithful Subjects and Servants met at Aboyne, viz. the Lord Huntley, the Lord Tullibardine, the Earl Marischal, the Earl Southesk, Gungahary from the Clans, Glenderule from the Earl of Broadalbine, and Gentlemen of Argyleshire, Mr. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, the Laird of Auldhair, Lieutenant General George Hamilton, Major General Gordon, and myself, having taken into Consideration his Majesty's last and late Orders to us, find, that as this is now the Time that he order'd us to appear openly in Arms for him, so it seems to us absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the relieving of our native Country from all its Hardships; that all his faithful and loving Subjects, and Lovers of their Country, should, with all possible speed, put themselves into Arms. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name and Authority, and by virtue of the Power aforesaid, and by the

King's

King's special Order to me thereunto, to require and empower you forthwith to raise your fencible Men, with their best Arms; and you are immediately to march them to join me and some other of the King's Forces at the Inver of Brae-mar, on Monday next, in order to proceed in our march to attend the King's Standard, with his other Forces. The King intending that his Forces shall be paid from the Time of their setting out; he expects, as he positively orders, that they behave themselves civilly, and commit no plundering or other Disorders, upon the highest Penalties and his Displeasure, which is expected you'll see observ'd.

Now is the Time for all good Men to show their Zeal for his Majesty's Service, whose Cause is so deeply concern'd, and the Relief of our native Country from Oppression and a Foreign Yoke, too heavy for us and our Posterity to bear; and to endeavour the restoring not only of our rightful and native King, but also our Country to its ancient, free, and independent Constitution under him whose Ancestors have reigned over us for so many Generations.

In so honourable, good, and just a Cause, we cannot doubt of the Assistance, Direction, and Blessing of Almighty God, who has so often rescued the Royal Family of *Stuart*, and our Country, from sinking under Oppression.

Your punctual Observance of these Orders is expected, for the doing of all which, this shall be to you, and all you employ in the Execution of them a sufficient Warrant.

Given at Brae-mar the
Ninth Septemb. 1715.

To the Baillie, and
the rest of the Gen-
tlemen of the Lord-
ship of Kildrumny.

MAR

The Earl of M A R's LETTER to his Baillie of
Kildrummy.

Jocke,

Invercauld, Sept. 9. at Night, 1715.

Y E was in the Right not to come with the Hundred Men ye sent up to Night, when I expected four times the Number. It is a pretty Thing, when all the *Highlands* of *Scotland* are now rising upon their King and Country's Account, as I have Accounts from them since they were with me, and the Gentlemen of our Neighbouring *Lowlands* expecting us down to join them, that my Men should be only Refractory. Is not this the Thing we are now about, which they have been wishing these Twenty six Years? And now, when it is come, and the King and Country's Cause is at stake, will they for ever sit still and see all perish? I have used gentle Means too long, and so I shall be forced to put other Orders I have in Execution. I have sent you enclos'd an Order for the Lordship of *Kildrummy*, which you are immediately to intimate to all my Vassals; if they give ready Obedience, it will make some amends, and if not, ye may tell them from me, that it will not be in my Power to save them (were I willing) from being treated as Enemies, by those who are ready soon to join me; and they may depend on it, that I will be the first to propose and order their being so. Particularly, let my own Tenants in *Kildrummy* know, that if they come not forth with their best Arms, that I will send a Party immediately to burn what they shall miss taking from them: And they may believe this not only a Threat, but, by all that's sacred, I'll put it in Execution, let my Loss be what it will, that it may be in Example to others. You are to tell the Gentlemen that I'll expect them in their best Accoutrements, on Horseback, and no Excuse to be accepted of. Go about this with all Diligence, and come your self and let me know your having done so.

Al

All this is not only as ye will be answerable to me,
but to your King and County.

Your assured Friend and Servant,

To John Forbes of
Increrau, Baillie,
of Kildrummy.

Sic Subscribitur, M A R.

A few Days after the Earl of Mar publish'd the following *Manifesto*.

Manifesto by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who dutifully appear at this Time, in asserting the undoubted Right of their Lawful Sovereign, James the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and for relieving this his ancient Kingdom from the Oppressions and Grievances it lies under.

HIS Majesty's Right of Blood to the Crowns of these Realms, is undoubted, and has never been disputed or arraigned by the least Circumstance or lawful Authority. By the Laws of God, by the ancient Constitutions, and by the positive unrepeal'd Laws of the Land, we are bound to pay his Majesty the Duty of Loyal Subjects: Nothing can absolve us from this our Duty of Subjection and Obedience. The Laws of God require our Allegiance to our Rightful King, the Laws of the Land secure our Religion and other Interests; and his Majesty giving up himself to the Support of his Protestant Subjects, puts the Means of securing to us our Concerns Religious and Civil, in our own Hands. Our Fundamental Constitution has been entirely alter'd and sunk, amidst the various Shocks of unstable Faction, while, in the searching out new Expedients pretended for our Security, it has produc'd nothing but daily Disappointments, and has brought us and our Posterity under a precarious Dependence upon foreign Councils and Interests, and

the Power of foreign Troops. The late unhappy Union, which was brought about by the mistaken notions of some, and the ruinous and selfish Designs of others, has prov'd so far from lessening and healing the Differences betwixt his Majesty's Subjects of Scotland and England, that it has widen'd and increas'd them: And it appears by Experience so inconsistent with the Rights, Privileges, and Interests of Us, and our good Neighbours, and Fellow-Subjects of England, that the Continuance of it must inevitably Ruin us, and hurt them; nor can any way be found out to relieve us, and restore our ancient and independent Constitution, but by the restoring our rightful and natural King, who has the only undoubted Right to reign over us: Neither can we hope that the Party who chiefly contributed to bring us into Bondage, will at any Time endeavour to work our Releif; since it's known how strenuously they oppos'd, in two late Instances, the Efforts that were made by all *Scotsmen* by themselves, and supported by the best and wisest of the *English*, towards so desirable an End, as they will not adventure openly to disown the Dissolution of the Union to be. Our Substance has been wasted in the late ruinous Wars, and we see an unavoidable Prospect of having Wars continu'd on us and our Posterity, so long as the Possession of the Crown is not in the Right Line. The Hereditary Rights of the Subjects, tho' confirm'd by Conventions and Parliaments, are now treated as of no Value or Force; and past Services to the Crown and Royal Family, are now look'd upon as ground of Suspicion. A pack'd up Assembly, who call themselves a *British Parliament*, have so far as in them lies, inhumanely murder'd their own and our Soveragin, by promising a great Sum of Money as the Reward of so execrable a Crime. They have proscrib'd, by unaccountable and groundless Impeachments and Attainders, the worthy *Patriots* of England, for their honourable and succesful Endeavours to restore Trade, Plenty, and Peace, to these Nations.

They

They have broken in upon the sacred Laws of both Countries, by which the Liberty of our Persons were secur'd; they have empower'd a Foreign Prince (who, notwithstanding his Expectations of the Crown for 15 Years, is still unacquainted with our Manners, Custom, and Language) to make an absolute Conquest (if not timely prevented) of the Three Kingdoms, by investing himself with an unlimited Power, not only of raising unnecessary Forces at Home but also of calling in Foreign Troops, ready to promote his uncontrollable Designs. Nor can we be ever hopeful of its being otherwise, in the Way it is at present, for some Generations to come. And the sad Consequences of these unexampled Proceedings have really been so fatal to great Numbers of our Kinsmen, Friends, and Fellow-Subjects of both Kingdoms, that they have been constrain'd to abandon their Country, Houses, Wives, and Children, or give themselves up Prisoners, and perhaps Victims, to be sacrificed at the Pleasure of Foreigners, and a few hot-headed Men of a restless Faction, whom they employ. Our Troops abroad notwithstanding their long and remarkable good Services, have been treated, since the Peace, with Neglect and Contempt, and particularly in *Holland*; and its not now the Officers long Service, Merit, and Blood they have lost, but Money and Favour, by which they can obtain Justice in their Preferments: So that it's evident, the Safety of his Majesty's Person, and Independency of his Kingdoms, call loudly for immediate Relief and Defence.

The Consideration of these unhappy Circumstances, with the due Regard we have to common Justice, the Peace and Quiet of us and our Posterity, and our Duty to his Majesty, and his Commands, are the Powerful Motives which have engag'd us in our present Undertaking, which we are firmly and heartily resolv'd to push to the utmost, and stand by one another to the last Extremity, as the only solid and effectual Means of putting an End to so dreadful a Prospect, as by our present Situation we have before our
Eyes

Eyes: And with faithful Hearts, true to our only
 rightful King, our Country, and our Neighbours, We
 earnestly beseech and expect (as His Majesty com-
 mands) the Assistance of all our true Fellow-Subjects to
 second this our first Attempt; declaring hereby our
 sincere Intentions that we will promote and concur in
 all lawful Means, for settling a lasting Peace to these
 Lands, under the auspicious Government of our na-
 tive-born Rightful Sovereign, the Direction of
 our own Domestick Councils, and the Protection of
 our native Forces and Troops. That we will in the
 same manner Concur and Endeavour to have our
 Laws, Liberties, and Properties, secur'd by the Par-
 liaments of both Kingdoms; that by the Wisdom of
 such Parliaments, we will endeavour to have such
 Laws enacted as shall give absolute Security to us, and
 future Ages, for the Protestant Religion, against all Effort
 of Arbitrary Power, Popery, and all its other Enemies.
 Nor have we any Reason to be distrustful of the
 Goodness of God, the Truth and Purity of our hol-
 y Religion, or the known Excellency of his Majesty's
 Judgment, as not to hope, that in due Time, good
 Example, and Conversation with our Learned Di-
 vines, will remove these Prejudices, which we know
 his Education in a Popish Country has not rivetted in
 his Royal discerning Mind; and we are sure, as Ju-
 stice is a Vertue in all Religions and Professions, so
 the doing of it to him will not lessen his good Opin-
 ion of ours. That as the King is willing to give his
 Royal Indemnity for all that is past, so he will cheer-
 fully concur in passing general Acts of Oblivion, that
 our Fellow-Subjects, who have been misled, may
 have a fair Opportunity of living with us, in the same
 friendly Manner as we design to live with them. That
 we will use our Endeavours for redressing the abu-
 Usage of our Troops abroad, and bringing the Troops
 at Home on the same Foot and Establishment of Pay
 as those of England. That we will sincerely and heart-
 ily go into such Measures as shall maintain effectually
 ly, and establish a right, firm, and lasting Union be-

twixt

twixt his Majesty's ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, and our good Neighbours and Fellow-Subjects of the Kingdom of *England*.

'The Peace of these Nations being thus settled, and we freed from foreign Dangers, we will use our Endeavours to have the Army reduc'd to the usual Number of Guards and Garrisons; and will concur in such Laws and Methods, as shall relieve us of the heavy Taxes and Debts now lying upon us, and at the same time, will support the Publick Credit in all its Parts. And we hereby faithfully promise and engage, that every Officer who joins with us in our King and Country's Cause, shall not only enjoy the same Post he now does, but shall be advanc'd and prefer'd according to his Rank and Station, and the Number of Men he brings off with him to us: and each Foot Soldier so joyning us shall have 20 Shillings Sterling, and each Trooper or Dragoon, who brings Horse and Accoutrements along with him, 12 Pounds Sterling Gratuity besides their Pay. And in general, we shall concur with all our Fellow-Subjects in such Measures as shall make us flourish at Home, and be formidable Abroad under our Rightful Sovereign, and the peaceable Harmony of our ancient Fundamental Constitution, undisturb'd by a Pretender's Interests and Councils from Abroad; or a restless Faction at Home. It is so honourable, so good, and just a Cause, we do not doubt of their Assistance, Direction, and Blessing of Almighty God, who has so often succour'd the Royal Family of *Stuarts*, and our Country from sinking under Oppression.

Besides the Measures concerted among the Chiefs of the *Highland Clans*, a Conspiracy was form'd at *Edinburgh*, to surprize the Castle there, on the 8th of *September* between 11 and 12 at Night; which by the Care and Vigilance of the Lord Justice Clerk, who had early Notice of it, was happily prevented. The Design was to mount the Wall by the West side of the Castle, by Rope-ladders provided for that purpose, which were to be pull'd

pull'd up by Lines let down from within, by Soldiers belonging to the Garrison, who had been corrupted. The Conspirators did accordingly rendezvous at the foot of the Castle-Wall at the Time appointed; and a Rope was let down and fix'd to one of the Ladders. But the Lord Justice Clerk having sent Intimation of this Design to Colonel *Stuart*, Lieutenant Governor of the Castle; the latter order'd the Officers under him to double their Guards, and to make diligent Rounds. As Lieutenant *Lindsey* was going the Round, in Obedience to these Orders, he found one of the Soldiers, who had been debauch'd, actually drawing up the Ladder, in order to fix it to the top of the Wall; upon which he commanded the Centinal next him to fire, which giving the Alarm, the Conspirators dispers'd and fled: But a Party of the Town-Guard, which, at the Request of the Lord Justice Clerk, the Provost had sent out to Patrol, with some resolute Volunteers, coming up, found one Captain *Maclean*, formerly an Officer under *Dundee*, sprawling on the Ground, and bruised with a Fall from the Wall; whom they secur'd, with Three others of his Accomplices. They likewise found the Ladders, and about a Dozen of Firelocks and Carbines, which the Conspirators had thrown away, in order to make their Escape the better. One Serjeant, one Corporal, and two private Soldiers of the Garrison were also secur'd; and by the Confessions of the Persons seiz'd, it appear'd, that the Numbers engag'd in this Attempt was about Eighty, of which about half were *Highlanders*: That one Mr. *Arthur*, formerly an Ensign in the Castle, and afterwards in the *Scotch Guards*, engag'd the Soldiers in this Conspiracy, by promising the Serjeant a Lieutenant's Place, the Corporal an Ensign's; and by giving one of the Soldiers Eight Guineas, and the other Four. That the Lord *Drummond* was to be Governor of the Castle, as being the Contriver of the Design; and that upon the Success of it, the Conspirators were to fire three Rounds of the Artillery in the Castle; which by the Communication of Fires to be kindled at convenient Distances, was to be a Signal to the Earl of *Mar*

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immediately to march towards *Edinburgh* with his Forces, to improve the Consternation, and heighten the Terror which such an Accident would have excited in that great City among all the Loyal Subjects of King *GEORGE*.

Having seen this horrid Design, by the Grace of God, thus happily frustrated, let us return for a while into *England*, where the watchful Guardians of the State are taking such Measures, at this hazardous Crisis, as well deserve the Notice of my attentive Reader. And first, His Majesty thought fit to appoint the Duke of *Argyle* Commander in Chief of his Forces in *Scotland*, his Grace being judg'd the properest Person for so high a Trust as the principal Direction of Affairs there; not only on account of his Personal Accomplishments, but also of his great Interest in the Western *Highlands*, and in all *Scotland*, where his noble Ancestors have always distinguish'd themselves in the Cause of *Liberty*. My Lord Duke is a Person of excellent Endowments, and vast Capacity; the uncommon Fire of his Youth, and his natural Fortitude, render him of an enterprizing Genius; and all his Undertakings are executed with Vigour and Imperuosity which is irresistible. His open generous Soul affects rather the Camp than the Court; because, he contemns the mean ignoble Arts which Courtiers are too often under a Necessity of practising. For his Enemies themselves confess, that 'tis this young Hero's amiable Character, to detest Hypocrisy, and to regard his Word with an inviolable Faith.

'Twas fit the Armies that fought the Cause of *Liberty*, and the Cause of *Slavery*, should have Leaders of very different and unlike Turns of Mind. And we may safely say, that there never was a more direct Opposition than there is here, both in the Ends of War, and the Characters of the adverse Chiefs, since *Michael* defeated *Satan*, the Angelic-Rebel, on the Plains of Heaven. But to return; His Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, pursuant to His Majesty's Appointment, set out *September* the 9th for *Scotland*; about the same Time, the Earl of *Sutherland*, a Peer of firm Courage and unshaken Fidelity

delity to the illustrious House of *Hanover*, offer'd his Service to go and raise the *Highland Clans* in the most Northern Counties of *Scotland*, of which he was lately made Lord Lieutenant; which was kindly taken, and readily accepted; and the *Queenborough*, one of His Majesty's Men of War, was appointed to transport his Lordship thither. Several other *Scottish Peers* (particularly the Duke of *Roxburgh*, the Marquisses of *Annandale* and *Tweedale*; the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Loudon*, *Roths*, *Haddington*, and *Forsar*; the Lords *Torphinchen* and *Belhaven*, &c.) did readily embrace this Opportunity to manifest their real Loyalty to King *GEORGE*, and their honest Zeal for the Prosperity and Peace of their native Country. The titular Duke of *Powes*, a Roman Catholick, was, on the 14th of *September*, committed to the *Tower* for High-Treason.

On the 21st Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Commons, that he was commanded by the King, to communicate to them, ' That His Majesty having just Cause to suspect, that Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir *John Packington*, Mr. *Edward Harvey*, Sen. of *Combe*, Mr. *Thomas Forster*, Jun. Mr. *John Anstis*, and Mr. *Corbet Kynaston*, are engag'd in a Design to support the intended Invasion of this Kingdom, hath given Order for apprehending them; and His Majesty desires the Consent of this House, to his causing them to be committed and detained, if he shall judge it necessary so to do, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament, for empowering his Majesty to commit and detain such Persons as His Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government. Hereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradecente*, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, returning the Thanks of this House for his Gracious Message this Day, and for his tender Regard to the Privileges of this House; and to desire that he will be pleas'd to give Orders for the committing and detaining the several Members named in the said Message, pursuant to the Act of this Session of Parliament for that Purpose.

Upon

Upon this Warrants were issued out for apprehending the Six Members before-mention'd, two of whom hap- pening to be in Town, namely, Mr. *Harvey* of *Combe*, and Mr. *Anstis*, were immediately secur'd; and the former stabb'd himself some few Days after with a Knife, in two or three Places of his Breast; but the Wounds prov'd not Mortal. As to the rest, Mr. *Thomas Forster*, Junr. stood out in Defiance of Justice, and with two *Romish* Lords, rais'd a Rebellion in *Northumberland*, of which we shall give Account in its proper Place. Sir *John Packington* was brought up to *London* from his House in *Worcestershire*, and was examin'd before the Council, where he behav'd himself with becoming Decency; and there appearing nothing against him, he was honourably discharg'd. Mr. *Corbet Kynaston* made his escape. And Sir *William Wyndham*, after having been apprehended by his Majesty's Messengers at his Seat in *Somersetshire*, artfully beguil'd them, and escaped also. But his Papers were secur'd, and brought to the Inspection of the King and Council, by whom a Proclamation was publish'd, assigning 1000 *l.* Reward for retaking of him; in which it was asserted, 'That on the Perusal of Papers found in his Custody at the Time he was apprehended on Suspicion of *High-Treason*, it manifestly appear'd that he had enter'd into a most horrid and traiterous Conspiracy, not only for the Encouragement of the Rebellion now carrying on in these Kingdoms, in Favour of the Pretender, but also for the abetting and promoting an intended Invasion of these Kingdoms. Ten Days after the Date of this Proclamation, he surrender'd himself, was examin'd at the Council-Board, and was committed to the Tower.

It was now the great Care of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, to secure the Peace of this great Metropolis; to this end, the same Day on which the Commons receiv'd the Message from the King, concerning the Six Members above-mention'd, an Order was inclos'd in the following Letter, which was sent by the Lord Viscount *Townsend*, to his Grace the Duke of *New-Castle*.

My Lord,

Whitehall, Sept. 21. 1715.

AS your Grace will receive an Order in Council to enforce more strongly the putting in Execution the Laws concerning *Papists, Nonjurors*, and other disaffected Persons, I am commanded by the King, particularly to recommend the due and punctual Execution of that Order, on your Part, to your Grace's more immediate Care and Application. His Majesty looks upon the seizing and securing, in this critical Juncture all such Persons as are discribed in the said Order in Council, to be a Matter of the most important Consequence to the Peace and Welfare of this Kingdom. And therefore His Majesty will take your Grace's exact and faithful Discharge of these his Commands, as a great Mark of your true Zeal and Loyalty toward him.

I am,

To his Grace the Duke
of Newcastle, Lord-
Lieutenant of the
Counties of Middle-
sex and Nottingham.

My Lord,
Your Grace's most faithful
Humble Servant,

Townshend.

The Order in Council.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations to your Grace, Whereas there is an open and unnatural Rebellion at this Time commenc'd in that Part of his Majesty's Dominions call'd *Scotland*, and among other hostile Acts, the Castle of *Edinburgh* has been attempt'd to be surpriz'd; and His Majesty having received certain Information of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom, by the Person, who during the Life of the late King *James* the 2d, pretended to be Prince of *Wales*; and since his Decease, has taken upon himself the Stile and Title of *James* the 3d, King of *England*, and *James* the 8th, King of *Scotland*, being bred up in the Popish Superstition, and instructed to introduce a

Tyran

‘ Tyrannical Government into His Majesty’s Domini-
 ‘ ons, encourag’d thereto by divers wicked and traite-
 ‘ rous Persons here at home, we think it necessary that
 ‘ the Kingdom be put into the best Condition of De-
 ‘ fence, with as little Inconvenience to His Majesty’s
 ‘ good Subjects as may be. And therefore we do, in
 ‘ His Majesty’s Name, and by his express Command,
 ‘ hereby pray and require your Grace forthwith to cause
 ‘ the whole *Militia* within your Lieutenancy, to be put
 ‘ into such a Posture, as to be in Readiness to meet up-
 ‘ on the first Orders; and also to give the necessary Di-
 ‘ rections to the proper Officers of the *Militia*, forth-
 ‘ with to seize, with the Assistance of a Constable, the
 ‘ Persons and Arms of all *Papists*, *Nonjurors*, or other
 ‘ Persons that you have Reason to suspect to be disaf-
 ‘ fected to His Majesty and his Government, and may
 ‘ probably be aiding to such Insurrections and Invasion,
 ‘ and of your Proceedings herein, your Grace is desir’d
 ‘ to return an Account to this Board; and so we bid
 ‘ you heartily Farewel.

From the Council-Chamber at *Whitehall*, the 21st Day of
 September, 1715.

Your Grace’s very loving Friends,

Bolton.

Nottingham, P.

Sommers.

Sunderland, C. P. J.

Marlborough.

Devonshire.

Orford.

James Stanhope.

The Duke of *Newcastle* call’d together the Deputy
 Lieutenants of the County of *Middlesex* the next Day;
 and having met them, he told them, ‘ That the Occa-
 ‘ sion of his coming amongst them, was to communi-
 ‘ cate to them an Order of the Privy-Council, and a
 ‘ Letter from the Lord *Townshend*, one of His Majesty’s
 ‘ Principal Secretaries of State; which for their far-
 ‘ ther Satisfaction, he desir’d might be read to them.
 The Clerk having read the same to the Assembly, his
 Grace then spoke to them to this Effect.

Gen-

Gentlemen,

I Am heartily glad you appear so zealous in the King's Service, and I come here to desire you not only to continue, but if possible, to improve your Zeal for His Majesty's Person and Government: For, *Gentlemen*, I can assure you, this is the Time to exert your selves. The Enemy threatens; they are more bold and insolent than ever: We have an open Rebellion in *Scotland*, as you may see by what has been read to you: We daily observe the Number of our Enemies encrease upon us. Some who appear'd best affected, prove now to be Traitors, and head the Rebels; others are ready to declare on the first Opportunity. Therefore *Gentlemen*, if you have any Kindness or Love for me, I beg of you to join with me in this Matter, with all the heartiness imaginable. The King's Interest is our own; all we do for our selves is for the good of the Nation; and I must tell you, *Gentlemen*, all I have, I will readily venture for the Service of the Royal Family, and of my Country. Nor do I doubt but the best Part of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom are of the same Mind, and will venture their All in so good and glorious a Cause. I thank you, *Gentlemen*, for what you have already done; and I beg of you not to favour or protect any Body through particular Affection, but be very exact in following the Directions laid before you. If any Difficulty arises, pray acquaint me with it, and I'll take care to represent it to the Council for Explanation. If any Person of Distinction, or even Inferior Persons be brought before you, let them be us'd with all possible Civility: And in particular, I desire you, that in Case any Peer is to be seiz'd, a Deputy Lieutenant may attend him. I am very well satisfy'd, that it will look somethink hard to secure so many disaffected Persons; but in so dangerous a Conjunction this cannot possibly be avoided: And it is better a few should suffer for some Days, than the whole Nation should undergo the dreadful Calamities and Judgements that hang over our Heads.

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The Board of Lieutenancy immediately made the following Order.

At a Lieutenancy held for the County of Middlesex, on Thursday the 22d Day of September, 1715.

IT is order'd by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that the several Deputy Lieutenants, in their respective Divisions and Allotments, [*which they had now upon this Occasion, subdivided themselves into*] do take Care that the Persons, Horses, and Arms, of all *Papists, Nonjurors*, and others whom they have just Reason to suspect to be disaffected to His Majesty and His Government be forthwith seiz'd and secur'd, pursuant to an Order of His Majesty in Council, and a Letter from one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; Copies of which are sent herewith.

In Obedience to these Orders, the Lieutenancy of *Middlesex* acted with exemplary Vigour and unweary'd Application and Diligence, holding their Assemblies during the remaining Part of the Month of *September*, and all *October*, generally once, and sometimes twice a Day. In this space of Time above eight Hundred *Papists, Nonjurors*, and other disaffected and suspected Persons were apprehended and brought before the Lieutenancy; who upon Examination, committed such as appear'd most criminal and dangerous, to the several Prisons of *Newgate*, the *Gate-house*, and *New-Prison*; and either discharg'd or admitted others to Bail. Which contributed not a little to keep the populous Cities of *London* and *Westminster* quiet, whilst many Parts of His Majesty's Dominions were in Combustion. It must be also recorded, that the like Order of the Privy-Council, with a Letter from a Secretary of State, was sent to all the Lord Lieutenants of the Counties in *England*; most of whom, on this critical Occasion, exerted their Zeal for the Service of their Country, in taking all proper Measures for the Security of His Majesty's Government.

On

On the 26th of *September* the Lord *Lansdowne* was committed to the *Tower*, as was also the Earl of *Scarsdale* a *Roman Catholick*, on the 12th of *October*; and the next Day after the Lord *Duplin*.

October the 12th, twelve Chests of Arms, each Chest containing Furniture for 50 Men were seiz'd at the *King's-Arms Inn* in *Holbourn*.

The design'd Insurrection in the *Western* Counties was so deeply concerted, and the Conspirators so potent and numerous, that 'tis even a Miracle that the Irruption of a civil War was prevented there. The *Jacobites* at the *Bath* depending on their Majority, with bare-fac'd Insolence openly talk'd, that the Affair of *Scotland* was only a Diversion to draw our Troops that Way; but that the effectual Attempt would be made near us in the *West* very speedily. But the Government having happily receiv'd Information of all the secret Machinations of the *Parricides*, took such Measures, as by the Concurrence of Divine Providence, defeated all their cruel Designs, and confounded all their clandestine Devices. And first, to prevent the intended surprizing of *Bristol*, in order to make it a Place of Arms, the Earl of *Berkley*, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Governor of that City, repair'd thither with all speed, and took all necessary Precautions to secure that important Town several Persons were apprehended, amongst the rest, one Mr. *Hart*, a Merchant, who was charg'd with having collected great Quantities of War-like Stores for the Use of the Conspirators. Besides part of *Lumley's* Regiment of Horse, and the two Battalions of *Stanwix* and *Pocock*, who were already in *Bristol*, Colonel *Chudleigh's* Regiment of Foot was order'd to march thither; which they did about the beginning of *October*. At the same Time the Lord *Windsor's* Regiment of Horse, and *Rich's* Dragoons under the Command of Major General *Wade*, marched to *Bath*, which Place was both the Rendezvous, and one of the Arsenals of the Traitors. The King's Officers found and seiz'd here, eleven Chests of Fire-Arms, a Hogshead full of Basket-Hilt-Swords, and another of Cartouches, and three Pieces of Cannon, one

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Mortar, and Moulds to cast Cannon, which had been buried in the Ground. There were about 200 Horſes ſeiz'd; and the following Gentlemen were apprehended, viz. Colonel *Lanſdown*, Captain *Doyle*, Captain *Sinklar*, Sir *George Brown*, Mr. *Mackarty*, Mr. *Dun*, Mr. *Mackdonnel*, and *William Hibbert*. They were all conducted to London by a Party of Brigadier *Bowles's* Regiment, and were brought in Priſoners there on the 18th of *October*. Next, Major General *Pepper* with a Regiment of Dragoons is diſpatch'd to *Oxford*, to ſeize Colonel *Owen*, with ſeveral other broken Officers, Papiſts, &c. who had taken Sanctuary there, and were meditating an Inſurrection, in order to act in Conjunction with the Rebels of *Briſtol* and *Bath*. The General enter'd the Town by a Feint, bending his March, as it were towards *Bath* or *Briſtol*; but being come within Eight Miles of *Oxford*, inſtead of reſting, he march'd all Night, and arriv'd there about Four a Clock in the Morning, and enter'd the City at the Inſtant the Gates were open'd. Colonel *Owen* made his Eſcape by leaping over a Wall in his Night-Gown: But the following Gentlemen were apprehended, viz. Mr. *Gordon*, Mr. *Kerr*, Mr. *Dorrel*, Mr. *Wilson*, Captain *Halſtead*, Mr. *Spelman*, Mr. *Lloyd*, Mr. *Kelley*, Mr. *White*, Mr. *Burke*, *Thomas Dalſgrove*, *John Clarke*, *Thomas Tod*, *William Hughes*, and one who pretended to be a Poſtman, in the Lining of whoſe Coat were found Letters which he was bringing from the Conſpirators at *Briſtol* and *Bath*, to their Correſpondents at *Oxford*. They alſo ſeized two Horſes with fine Furniture, belonging to Colonel *Owen*, which were ſaid to have formerly been the Duke of *Ormond's*: As alſo the Horſes and warlike Accountments of ſeveral other Officers. As ſoon as the King's Officers had made what Search they thought proper, General *Pepper* march'd out with his Priſoners towards *Abingdon*. Some time after, the Government thought fit to order the Regiment of Foot of Bragadier *Handaſſyde* to be quarter'd at *Oxford*.

The Deſigns of the Diſaffected upon the important City of *Briſtol* having miſcarry'd, they laid a Project to ſeize on the Port and Town of *Plymouth*. But this alſo

was fortunately prevented, by timely securing several suspected Persons, particularly Sir *Richard Vivian*, Baronet, who was brought to *London* the 8th of *October*, in the Custody of a Messenger.

The Common People in *Cornwall* were, at this Time, so ripe for Rebellion, that Six or Seven of them had the Insolence to proclaim the Pretender at *St. Colombe*, two of whom were seiz'd, and a Reward of 100 l. each was offer'd by the Government for apprehending the rest. However by the great Care, Vigilance, and Interest of Mr. *Boscawen*, Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, all things were kept quiet in that Country.

The Conspirators in the *North* made somewhat greater Advances than their Brethren in the *West*. Warrants having been issued from the Secretary's of State for apprehending the Earl of *Derwentwater*, the Lord *Widdrington*, the Lord *Dunbar*, Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, all four *Papists*; Sir *William Blacket*, Baronet, Member of Parliament for *Newcastle upon Tyne*, *Thomas Forster*, Junior, Knight of the Shire for *Northumberland*, and several others: The Lord *Dunbar*, and Sir *Marmaduke Constable* were accordingly secured; but the rest, about the beginning of *October*, assembled at *Alnwick* and *Wackworth* to the Number of about 300 Men, and caused the Pretender to be proclaimed. Their Intent was to have surprized *Newcastle*. There were, at this Time, no regular Forces in the Place, but the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants receiving Intelligence of it, took all possible Precautions for the Security of the Town; raising immediately their Trained-Bands; barricading the Gates, and imprisoning the *Papists*. The Earl of *Scarborough*, Lord Lieutenant of the County, repair'd thither hastily with his Friends, and the Gentry in those Parts follow'd his Lordship's laudable Example; so that the Town was suddenly full of Horse; and the Magistrates desired the loyal Inhabitants to enter into an Association for the Defence of King *GEORGE*, and the Protestant Religion, which they unanimously did, to the Number of about 700, who called themselves *Volunteers*, and engaged to be ready in Person at a Minute

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Warning. However the Alarm continued in Newcastle
 all Sunday the 9th of October, when a Detachment of
 Cobham's Regiment of Foot, who had made a very speedy
 March and enter'd the Place; as did a few Days af-
 ter, the rest of that Battalion, and the Lord Cobham's
 Royal Regiment of Dragoons. Mr. Forster, who styles
 himself General of the Forces of the Pretender, engaged
 the Lancelot Errington in a Design to surprize the Castle of
 Holy Island, which he did the 10th of October, being as-
 sisted therein by several other Rebels: But the Com-
 mander of Berwick having detached 30 Men of his
 Garrison, with 50 Volunteers, retook it; and Errington,
 who was shot in the Thigh, with several of his Accom-
 plices were made Prisoners. Upon this ill Success, and
 their Disappointment at Newcastle, the Rebels march'd
 to Hexham, plundering the Country, and taking Horses
 and Arms from the People as they went; at that Place
 they had a Communication both with Lancashire and the
 borders of Scotland, from whence they expected great
 Numbers to joyn them. The List of the Leaders of these
 Rebels, which was at first sent to Court, was as follows:

N. B. Those mark'd thus * are reputed Papists.

Earl of Derwentwater.
 Lord Widdrington.
 Widdrington of the Grange.
 Widdrington of Horsley.
 Widdrington of Cole-Park.
 Collington of Ellington.
 John Talbot of Carvington.
 Mr. Ord of Weetwood.
 Mr. Ord of the Grange.
 Mr. Ord of Felkington.
 Roger Anderson.
 Lancelot Errington.
 Thomas Errington of Beau-
 front.
 Edward Errington.
 Sir William Blacket.

Thomas Forster, Esq; Sen.
 Thomas Forster, Esq; Jun.
 Mr. John Clavering of Colla-
 lee.
 Sir William Swinburn of Cock-
 heaton.
 Mr. Carr of Eshett.
 Mr. Shaftoe of Bavington.
 Mr. Lisle of Hazon.
 Mr. Lisle of Ely-Haugh, and
 most of that Name.
 Mr. Charlton of Hosly-side.
 Mr. Charlton of the Boor.
 Dr. Charlton.
 Mr. Lawrence Allgood.
 Mr. Fenwick of Bywell.

Mr. Millet of *Newbiggen*.
Thomas Conyers, and most
 of that Name.
Francis Baber.

Mr. Eden, Sir Robert's Son.
 Mr. Bacon.
 Most of the *Harrisons* and
Sabines.

Upon the Receipt of these Advices from the North the Government appointed Lieutenant General *Carpen*ter to go in Pursuit of the *Northumberland* Rebels, with *Hotham's* Regiment of Foot, *Cobham's*, *Molesworth's* and *Churchil's* Dragoons: For which Purpose he set out from *London* on the 15th of *October*, and reached *Newcastle* on the 18th. Upon the News of his Approach the Rebels march'd to *Morpeth*, and from thence to *Kelfo*, where they were joyn'd by a Body of *Scots* Rebels, who some Days before had pass'd the *Firth* under the Command of *Bragadier Mackintosh*.

Here then let us leave the *English* Rebels, while we attend the Progress of their Brethren in Iniquity in *Scotland*. The Lists which were brought to *Edinburgh* on the 4th and 7th of *September* contained the following Names of Persons, who being either actually joyn'd in the *Earl of Mar's* Rebellion, or justly suspected of Disaffection to the Government, were order'd to appear at *Edinburgh* and surrender themselves by a certain Day.

Marquiss of *Huntley*.
 Earl of
Seaforth.
Winton.
Carnwath.
Southesk.
Nithisdale.
Linlithgow.
Mar.
Kinnoul.
Panmure.
Marischal.
Broadalbaine.
 Lord Viscount of
Kenmure.

Stormount.
Kylsyth.
Kingston.
Strathallerton.
 The Lord
Ogilvie.
Rollo.
Drummond.
Nairn.
Glenorghay.
 Sir *James Cambell* of *Auchinrebrech*.
 Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Locknell*.
 Sir *Donald Mac-Donald*.

Sir *Pa*
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Son.	Sir Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre.	Mr. Seaton of Touch.
and	Sir Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn.	Lieutenant Allen Cameron.
	Sir Alex. Erskine, Ld. Lyon.	Robert Roy, alias Mac-Gregor.
North	Sir John Maclean.	Mr. Stewart of Ard.
arpen	Lieutenant General George Hamilton.	Master Francis Stewart, Brother to the Earl of Murray,
with	Master of Starmount.	John Cameron of Lochiell.
s and	Master of Nairn.	Mr. John Fullerton of Greenball.
from	Master Alexander Mackenzie of Frazerdale.	Mackintosh Jun. of Borlam.
tle of	James Stirling of Keir.	James Malcolm.
Rebell	Robert Steuart of Appin.	Mr. Harry Maule, Brother to the Earl of Panmure.
where	John Campbell of Atrabaldar.	Wackinshaw of Barafield.
some	William Murray Junior of Auchtertyre.	Colin Campbell of Glenderule.
nd of	Alex. Robinson of Strowan.	Graham of Bucklary.
	Laird of Mackinnan.	George Home of Whitfield.
le we	Clanronald.	Master John Drummond, Brother to the Lord Drummond.
n Scot	Glenghairy.	Lyon of Aucterhouse.
gh on	Keppach.	Colonel Balfour.
owing	William Drummond, Servant to Lord Drummond.	Master Balfour.
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On September the 13th, Sir Alexander Erskine, Lord Lyon King at Arms, surrender'd himself according to his Citation, and was secured in the Castle. On the other Hand, such as did not follow his Example in due Time, were denounced and declar'd Rebels. On the 14th the Duke of Argyle arrived at Edinburgh, and had a Conference next Morning with the Lord Provost and other chief Men: His Grace went next to view the Castle, and appointed Brigadier Grant to command it. The next Night the Lord Provost received private Notice, That a great Mob was to set Fire to the Talbooth, to rescue the Prisoners that were committed there, as Accomplices in the late Conspiracy to surprize the Castle; upon which 8 Persons loaded with Irons, were removed from

from thence to the latter Fortrefs. On the 16th Brigadier *Grant* receiv'd an Express, with Advice, That the Clan of the *Mac-Kenzies* was in full March to join the Earl of *Mar*; who, since his setting up the Pretender's Standard, still continued about *Dunkeld* or his own Country of *Braemar*: and that the Marquis of *Huntley* had muster'd his Men, and order'd them not to stir till the Pretender was landed. The next Day an Express arriv'd from the Earl of *Rothes*, with Advice, That he march'd with 500 Foot towards *Perth*, to secure that Town for King *GEORGE*, but had been oblig'd to return into *Fife*, because a Party of the Earl of *Mar*'s Horse had Prevented him, and taken Possession of that Place, under the Command of Colonel *Balfour*; who proclaim'd the Pretender there. The Earl *Marischal*, with 150 Horse proclaim'd him at *Aberdeen*, *Graham* of *Dunbroon* went with a Party to *Dundee*, and read a Patent from the Pretender to be Viscount of that Place, and then proclaim'd him there. The Earl of *Southesk* with about 60 Horse proclaim'd him at *Montrose*. The Earl of *Penmure*, with a Party, did the like at *Brechin*. And *Mackintosh* with about 500 Men proclaim'd him at *Inverness*.

September the 17th, the Duke of *Argyle* set out from *Edinburgh* for *Sterling*. Upon his Arrival there, he found the Troops not exceeding 1500 effective Men. A few Days after his Grace was reinforc'd by the Regiments of Dragoons of *Carpenter* and *Kerr*, which made 1850 Men. But this Army being insufficient to enable my Lord Duke to maintain himself against the Earl of *Mar*, whose Forces were encreas'd to 5000, the Government order'd the Regiment of *Evans's* Dragoons, and Four Battallions of Foot to be transported from *Ireland* to *Scotland*. The Magistrates of *Glasgow* sent a Reinforcement of 500 of their Militia to *Sterling*, and offer'd to send 6 or 700 Volunteers in Case of Need. September 26, Sir *Thomas Bruce* alias *Hope*, as he was going to proclaim the Pretender at *Kinross*, met with the Earl of *Rothes*, who came unexpectedly into that Town, with a Troop of Dragoons, and carried him away Prisoner to the Camp at *Sterling*.

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The Synod of *Glasgow*, *Air*, the Synod of *Perth* and *Sterling*, and the Synod of *Mers*, and *Tiviotdale* at *Kelfo*, issued out earnest and pathetic Admonitions at this Juncture, to Persons of all Ranks, in the several Congregations under their Inspection. All which being much the same in Substance with that read in the Churches in and about *Edinburgh*, and of which we have inserted a Copy in the Beginning of our History; we shall omit those for Fear of tiring our Reader with Repetitions, and proceed to take Cognizance of the Actions of the Earl of *Mar*, who on the 28th of *September* march'd to *Perth* with 3000 Men, having already sent thither Major-General *Hamilton* with 2000 more. Upon the News of the Earl of *Mar*'s being advanc'd to *Perth*, the Earl of *Islay*, Brother to the Duke of *Argyle*, set out from *Edinburgh* for *Argyleshire*, to assemble his Brother's Vassals, and all the Well-affected to King *GEORGE*, in that, and the Neighbouring Countries. *October* 2, about 3 or 400 Arms with Ammunition and other warlike Stores were taken out of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, for the Use of the Earl of *Sutherland*, who, a few Days before, had proceeded from that Place in his Voyage to the Northern Counties; and being ship'd off at *Leith*, were forthwith sent after his Lordship. But the Master of the Ship, who belong'd to *Brunt-Island*, put in there to see his Wife and Family, of which the Earl of *Mar* having Intelligence, he detach'd from *Perth*, the 2d of *October* in the Evening, 400 Horsemen, and as many Footmen behind them; they arriv'd at *Burnt-Island* at Mid-night; and having immediately press'd all the Boats in the River, boarded the Vessel, and seiz'd all the Arms and Stores above-mention'd. They also found about 100 Arms in the Town, and 20 or 30 in another Ship; all which they took and carry'd off, and return'd to *Perth* without Opposition. For the Duke of *Argyle* had not Intelligence, either of the March of that Detachment, or their Design, till it was too late to think of intercepting them. The next Day my Lord Duke being inform'd, That the Earl of *Mar* propos'd to be that Night at *Arva*, 4 Miles from *Sterling*, with a strong Detachment;

ment; he order'd out the Picquets of Horse and Foot and had all the Troops ready to march to sustain them if there had been Occasion; but none of the Rebels appearing, the Picquets return'd to the Camp. However the Success at *Burnt-Island* encourag'd the Rebels to range about the Towns and Coasts of *Fife* in quest of Arms being very much disappointed in those they expected from *France*, which by the provident Care and Diligence of *Sir George Byng*, were discover'd, and by the earnest Application of the Earl of *Stairs* stop'd at *Haver-de-Grace*.

The same Day that the Earl of *Mar* went to *Perth*, *Mr James Murray*, second Son to the Lord Viscount *Stormount* arriv'd Incognito at *Edinburg* from *France*, by the Way of *England*; and crossing the *Forth* at *Newhaven* above *Leith* got undiscover'd into *Fife*, and so to *Perth*. He gave them large Promises of Assistance both from *France* and *England*; and came with the Character of Secretary of State to the Pretender for *Scotland*. About this Time a strong Party of the *Mac-Donalds*, *Mac-Cleans*, and *Cammerons* attempted to surprize the Fortrefs of *Liverlochy*; and succeeded so far, as to take Three Redoubts at some Distance from it; in one of which there was an Officer with 20 Men, and in another a Serjeant with 5: But the main Garrison being on their Guard, the Rebels were disappointed, and march'd downwards toward *Argyleshire*. On Wednesday the 5th of October the *Mackintoshes*, a Clan in the County of *Inverness*, join'd the Earl of *Mar* at *Perth*, to the Number of 500 Foot, headed by their Chief, Brigadier *Mackintosh*, a tough, resolute old Soldier, formerly a Captain in King *James* the 2d's Guards. The next Day the Marquis of *Huntley* arriv'd at *Perth*, with 500 Horse and 2000 Foot, as did also some Days after, the Earl *Marischal* with 300 Horse and 500 Foot.

The Rebels being now streightned in their Quarters at *Perth*, extended themselves along the Coast of *Fife*, on the other Side the *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, from whence they threaten'd, and indeed made all necessary Preparations to invade the South Part of *Scotland*. Upon this the Duke of *Argyle* detach'd 500 Foot under the Command

of the Earl of Forfar, and 500 Horse under the Command of Colonel Kerr, Brother to the Earl of Roxburgh, to reinforce the Earl of Rothes in that Country. At the same Time his Grace publish'd the following Order.

John Duke of Argyle, General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-Britain, to the Lords, Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants; and in their Absence, to the Well-affected Heritors in the Western and Southern Shires in Scotland and in particular to the Justices of Peace, Magistrates of Burghs, and other Judges and Officers, Civil and Military.

Whereas great Numbers of well-affected Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, in the Southern and Western Shires of Scotland, being in Readiness to march to such Places as they shall be appointed, may be desirous to have a particular Order for that Effect. These are therefore in his Majesty's Name, and by his Authority, requiring, ordering and authorizing the Lord-Lieutenants, Lieutenants-Deputies, or in their Absence, all well-affected Heritors, and each of them in the Western and Southern Shires aforesaid, to march forthwith their fencible Men, with their best Arms, and what Ammunition they have, and with 40 Days Provision towards *Glasgow*; and to quarter there, or in the adjacent Towns or Villages on the North-side of the River *Clyde*, in order to be ready to assist in the opposing and extinguishing the Rebellion now rais'd against our Laws, our Liberties, and the Protestant Religion. Given at our Camp at *Sterling*, the 2d of October, 1715.

A R G Y L E.

The Earl of Mar being now in great want of Money, the following Order of Assessment was publish'd in his Name.

Pursuant, and conform to an Order from the Right Honourable John Earl of Mar, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, dated at the

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Camp

' Camp at *Perth*, the 4th of *October*, 1715. These at
 ' commanding and requiring every Heretor, Fewer, or
 ' Woodsetter, now attending the King's Standard, or
 ' that may be excus'd, or their Factors or Doers in their
 ' Absence; and likewise all Life-Renters, do immedi-
 ' ately proportion and raise, among their Tenants and
 ' Possessors of their respective Estates, and Life-Rent
 ' Lands, the Sum of Twenty Shillings *Sterling* on each
 ' Hundred Pound of *Scots*, of valued Rent; And such
 ' Heretors as do not immediately, nor shall, betwixt the
 ' 12th of *October* Instant, attend the King's Standard,
 ' not excus'd by the said noble Earl, shall immediately
 ' proportion and raise out of their respective Estates, the
 ' Sum of 40 Shillings *Sterling* on each Hundred Pound
 ' *Scots* of valued Rent; which several Proportions, ac-
 ' cording to their respective Cases aforesaid, are, by the
 ' said Order, ordained to be paid by every Heretor,
 ' Fewer, Woodsetter, and Life-Renter to
 ' Collector, against the 12th Day of this instant *October*
 ' at

Some Days after, the Duke of *Argyle* made the fol-
 lowing Counter-Order.

By John Duke of *Argyle*, General, and Commander in Chief
 of his Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*.

' **W** Hereas I am certainly inform'd, That the Earls
 ' of *Mar*, and the other Rebels, have, in Pro-
 ' secution of their treasonable Practices, adventur'd to
 ' impose a Cess upon some Parts of the Shires of *Fife*,
 ' *Clackmanan*, *Kinross*, and *Perth*; and whereas the pay-
 ' ing any Money to the Rebels, or complying with any
 ' of their Orders or Demands, will infer High-Treason
 ' against such as do the same, as being Aiders, Comfort-
 ' ers, and Abettors of the Rebels: Therefore, and
 ' that all the well-affected People may know, and pre-
 ' vent their Danger in this Matter, I hereby, in his Ma-
 ' jesty's Name and Authority, strictly prohibit and dis-
 ' charge all his Majesty's good Subjects, in the Coun-

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tries above-mention'd, or any other where within Scotland, to give or furnish the Rebels with Money, Provisions, or any other Aid and Assistance, or Comfort whatsoever, directly or indirectly, under the highest Pains and Punishments of the Law. And this I appoint to be intimated at each Parish Church-Door after Divine Service, and before Dissolution of the Congregation, the Sabbath immediately after this, or a Coppy hereof comes to your Hand. Given at Sterling the 25th of October, 1715.

Sign'd,

ARGYLE.

Two Days after, the Duke of Argyle issued out also the following Order.

By John Duke of Argyle, General, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland

WHereas our gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, has been pleas'd, for the better suppressing the present Rebellion, to order and appoint Two Companies to be added to each Regiment of Foot now in his Majesty's Service in Scotland, and to appoint each Company to be augmented to the Number of 50 private Centinels. And since it must be evident to all well-affected People, That the strengthening and augmenting the regular Troops, is the most effectual Way for suppressing the Rebellion; and that the same will bring no Charge or Burthen upon the Country now the Harvest is over, whereby many People that were that Way employ'd, are now at Liberty; and in regard the Officers of the several Regiments are so employ'd in his Majesty's Service, that they cannot conveniently attend the Recruiting in this Country; I hereby intreat and require all well-affected Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, or other well-affected Subjects, to contribute their best Endeavours, to perswade and encourage all the able body'd well-affected Men, in their respective Parochins in Town

and Country within *Scotland*, to inlist themselves in the regular Forces. And I, in his Majesty's Name, do promise, That the Endeavours of such as shall be useful in this Matter, shall be look'd upon as good Service, and entitle them to his Majesty's Favour and Protection. And for the Encouragement of such as shall inlist themselves voluntarily in Compliance herewith, I, in his Majesty's Name, promise, That each Volunteer so inlisting and incorporating himself in any of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot now in *Scotland*, shall not only receive his Majesty's Bounty-Money of 40 s. *Sterling* in Hand, but shall at the End of Three Months, after the present Rebellion is suppress'd draw and receive his Pass, discharging him from the Service, if he requires the same; each Man who shall so desire to be discharged, always giving 2 Months Advertisement before drawing his Discharge, to the commanding Officer of the Regiment for the Time, to the effect he may provide another Man in his Room. And I appoint the Sheriffs and Stewards of the several Sherifffdoms and Stewarties, and the Magistrates of Royal Burroughs, forthwith to dispatch Copies hereof to the Ministers of the several Parochins within their Jurisdiction, as they shall be answerable at their Peril. And I appoint the same to be intimated at each Paroch Church from the Pulpit, after Divine Service, and before Dissolution of the Congregation, on the *Sabbath* immediately after this, or a Copy hereof comes to the respective Ministers Hands; and do recommend to the several Ministers, earnestly to exhort the People to their Duty in this Matter, for the Service of their King and Country.

Given at our Camp at *Sterling*, the 27th of *October* 1715.

ARGYLE.

A few Days after, the Earl of *Mar* publish'd the following Counter-Order.

By John Earl of M A R, General, and Commander in Chief
of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland,

WHereas by the Laws of God, the Right of Blood, and the ancient Constitution of these Kingdoms, our Sovereign Lord James the 8th, by the Grace of God of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c. has the undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms; and whereas his Majesty's Restoration is the only Way left to retrieve the unhappy Consequences of the Union, disburden the People of their heavy Taxes and Mortgages they now groan under, and to prevent our Posterity from being involv'd in end-less Misery; and whereas many of his Majesty's loyal Subjects of all Ranks, have dutifully assembled themselves to the Royal Standard, in order to restore our rightful Soveragin to his Crown, and these Kingdoms to their ancient and independent State. And I having seen an Order publish'd by the Commander in Chief of the pretended King's Forces in this Kingdom, setting forth, that the Forces under his Command were to be augmented, and inviting all Able-body'd Men to enlist themselves in that Service; and requiring all Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, and others, to contribute their best Endeavours to perswade and encourage Men thereunto, These are, therefore, in his Majesty's Name, prohibiting and discharging all Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, and all other Subjects whatsoever, to publish, execute, or obey the said Order, and that under the highest Pain.

And whereas I have promis'd, in his Majesty's Name, Protection to all Ministers that behave themselves dutifully, and do not acknowledge the Elector of Brunswick as King, by praying for him as such, in their Churches and Congregations, notwithstanding whereof, several of them continue in that Abuse: For
pre-

preventing thereof, and that they may not by so doing, involve and mislead innocent and ignorant People into Traiterous and Seditious Practices. These are therefore expressly prohibiting all Ministers, as well in Churches as in Meeting-Houses, to acknowledge the Elector of *Brunswick* as King, and that upon their highest Peril. And all Officers, Civil, as well as Military, are hereby order'd to shut up the Church Doors where the Ministers act in contempt hereof, and to apprehend their Persons, and bring them Prisoners to the King's Camp, wherever it shall be for the Time. And I do by these Presents, promise Protection to all such Ministers as do behave themselves dutifully towards his Majesty, and I appoint the Sheriffs and Stewarts of the several Sherifffdoms and Stewarties, and the Magistrates of the Royal Burrows, forthwith to dispatch Copies hereof to the Ministers of the several Paroches within their Jurisdictions, as they shall be answerable upon their Peril; and I also appoint the same to be intimate at each Parish Church, by the Minister, Precentor, or Reader, before Divine Service, immediately after the Minister enters the Pulpit, on the Sabbath next after a Copy hereof comes to their Hands.

Given at the Camp at *Perth* the 1st Day of *November*,
1715. M A R.

And now the Duke of *Argyle* being apprehensive of the Intention of the Rebels to pass the *Forth*, or River of *Edinburgh*, order'd all the Boats that could be got to be brought into *Leith*; and commanded the three Frigats that lay in that Road, and the three Custom-House Smacks, either to burn or bring over from *Fife*, all the Boats and Vessels they could light on, to prevent their Design. But all these Precautions prov'd ineffectual. For the Rebels being Masters of all the Sea-shore from *Cormarty* to the *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, got together a great Number of Boats on the *East Coast* of *Fife*; and while with some of them they amus'd the King's Ships

ships about *Burnt-Island*, they embark'd between 15 and 600 of their best Men under the Conduct of Brigadier *Macintosh*, who were landed in the Night between the 12th and 13th of *October*, at *Gallon*, *North-Berwick*, *Aberdy*, and other Places. The Frigats lying in the *Firth* could not sail down Time enough to intercept them; but a large Boat which had been mann'd out from *Leith*, fell in amongst them, and took one of their Boats with about 40 *Highlanders*. The News of this Detachment's passing the *Forth*, not only struck the City of *Edinburgh* with the deepest Consternation, but put all the Country around in a very great Alarm. His Grace the Duke of *Argyle* receiv'd Letters from all Hands in the most pressing Terms, that if he did not detach some Troops to their Assistance, *Edinburgh* must inevitably fall into the Enemies Hands. On the 13th about Noon the Rebels enter'd *Haddington*, and the next Day advanc'd towards *Edinburgh*; which as soon as my Lord Duke had Intelligence of, by the Detachment he had sent to *Linlithgow* to observe their Motions, he immediately march'd with 600 *Dragoons* and 200 *Foot*, mounted on Country Horses for Expedition, and enter'd *Edinburgh* between One and Two a Clock on the 15th in the Morning; where he was joyn'd by the Horse Militia of *Lothian* and *Haddington* and the *Mers*, with a great many Volunteers both Horse and Foot, who with the Marquis of *Tweeddale* and the Lord *Belhaven*, &c. had retir'd into *Edinburgh*, on the Approach of the Rebels. When my Lord Duke arriv'd there, the Enemy was within 5 Miles of the Town; but upon hearing of his being come with those Troops, they alter'd their Resolution of proceeding to *Edinburgh* (which they would otherwise infallibly have taken) and fil'd off to *Leith*; which being an open Place they enter'd; and after they had made themselves Masters of the Guard, they open'd the Gates of the *Talbooth*, and set at Liberty about 35 of their Men, that were taken in the Boat two Days before, and whose Officers were committed to *Edinburgh Castle*: Then entering the *Custom-House*, they seiz'd all the Brandy and Provisions which they found there. The Duke of *Argyle* having given the Troops a little

litte refreshment after their precipitate Journey; march'd with them, and the Militia Volunteers before-me-
 tion'd, and the *Edinburgh* Guard, and the 400 new-rai-
 Men, to *Leith*, to view the Posture of the Rebels; wh
 upon his Approach, had retir'd into the ancient ruin that th
 Cittadel. My Lord Duke marching down to the Sea return
 shore, descry'd a long Breach in the old Rampart which
 whereat he thought they might easily enter but upon expect
 a nearer View, he found, that to come at it, the Me *Wightm*
 must have march'd at least 500 Paces under a Flan his Co
 Fire; that they had made a Barricade along the Breach the Fo
 that a Garden Wall on the inside flank'd it; and that march
 they had mounted some Cannon; (which they had tak-
 ken from the Ships in the Harbour) at the most advan-
 tageous Places: All which made him judge it too diffi-
 cult for an Assault, being unwilling to expose the few *Glasgow*
 regular Troops he had: Tho' they express'd a great ea-
 gerness to attack. The Enemy within were about 1200 and eir
 and the rest that pass'd the River being in *East Lothian* being f
 my Lord Duke thought fit to return to *Edinburgh* to pro-
 vide Artillery, and to cause the proper and necessary march
 Preparations to be made to attempt the dislodging them *Mers*.
 But in the Middle of the Night, they abandon'd the *elligen*
 Place, taking the Opportunity of the low Ebb, and with 8
 march'd off by the Head of the Peer on the Sands, East *attack*
 ward, to cover their Retreat, and so went to *Seaton* *veral P*
House, a large strong Mansion with high Walls, 7 Mile *Court-*
 from *Edinburgh*, belonging to the Earl of *Wintoun*. He *The ne*
 Grace was preparing to march the Troops and Militia *Edinbur*
 to *Seaton*, to endeavour to destroy that Detachment *Rea, an*
 the Rebels, (which he would then certainly have ac-
 complish'd) when he receiv'd Intelligence that the Ear-
 of *Mar's* Army was marching from *Perth* towards the *about*
Forth; which necessarily diverted his Design, and oblig'd *er to*
 him to return with 200 Dragoons and 500 Foot to *Sterlin* *he Cla*
 having left 100 Dragoons and 150 Foot behind to join *that up*
 the Voluntiers and Militia, headed by the Earl of *Rothe* *appear*
 the Marquiss of *Tweeddale*, the Lord *Torphichen*, and som-
 other Loyal Peers and Gentlemen, who with the Lord *ore it*
Provest, and Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, planted 20 Piece *o reti*
gain,

of Cannon on the Walls of that Important City, and took all possible Measures for the Security of it.

The Earl of *Mar* advancing now from *Perth* towards *Dumblain*, with Design to pass the *Forth*, receiv'd Advice that the Duke of *Argyle* having secured *Edinburgh*, was returned to *Sterling* with the same Expedition with which he had march'd from thence, and that his Grace expected daily to be reinforc'd by *Evans's* Dragoons, and *Wightman's* Regiment of Foot from *Ireland*. Upon which his Courage failed him, and neither attempting to pass the *Fords*, nor to traverse the Head of the River, he march'd hastily back to *Perth*. And thus the indefatigable Activity of the Duke of *Argyle*, by these two quick and seasonable Marches prevented the Rebels, and defeated their destructive Designs both on *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*. But to proceed ; the *Highlanders* under Brigadier *Mackintosh* having no News from the Earl of *Mar*, and either not thinking himself secure at *Seatonhouse*, or being streighten'd there for want of Provisions, left that Place on the 19th of *October* early in the Morning, and march'd Southward towards *Duns*, in the County of *Mers*. As soon as Major General *Wightman* received Intelligence of their Motion, he march'd from *Edinburgh* with 80 Dragoons, 50 Militia, and some Volunteers, to attack their Rear, and returned in the Evening with several Prisoners, after leaving 50 Foot in *Seatonhouse*, the Court-walls of which he order'd to be demolished. The next Day they received Advice from the *North*, at *Edinburgh*, that the Earl of *Sutherland*, with the Lord *Rea*, and Mr. *Monroe* of *Foulis*, having drawn together about 1800 Men, advanced on the 18th to *Alness*, in order to attack the Earl of *Seaforth*, who had assembled the Clans of the *Mackenzies*, *Mackleans*, and others ; but that upon a near View of the Rebels on the 9th, they appear'd to be much superior in Number ; and therefore it was judg'd proper for the Earl of *Sutherland* to retire, which he did accordingly in good Order, and without any Loss, to his own Shire, where he was augmenting his Forces, and preparing to come forward again, being assured of Assistance from the *Graunts* and

Rosses of Culraick, and other Parts, and from some of the Frasers.

These Motions of the Earl of *Sutherland* kept the Earl of *Seaforth* from joyning the Earl of *Mar*. The Rebels under whom committed great Ravages and Disorders in the Shire of *Fife*; of which I will set down one Instance. A certain Party of them coming to *Lesley*, the chief Seat of the Earl of *Rothes*, after searching the House for Arms; they forced open the Church-Door, and finding no Arms there, they broke into the Burial Place of the Family of *Rothes*, and digging up the Ground, tore open the Coffins in the most barbarous Manner.

On the 20th of *October*, a Body of Western Highland Clans, consisting of 2300 Men, commanded by General *Gordon*, came before *Inverary*, the chief Town in *Argyleshire*, and having that Night view'd the Place, march'd back to a Mill about half a Mile from the Town. Next Day being reinforced by 300 of the Earl of *Broadalbin's* Men, they view'd the Town a second Time, and again returned to their former Quarters. On the 22d they drew up a third Time, and sent out Detachments to cut Fascines, as if they designed to attack the Town, but finding that the Earl of *Hay*, who commanded in it, was ready to receive them, they thought fit once more to retreat to their Quarters; and on the 24th left the Place, and march'd thro' *Glenorchies*, in their Way to joyn the Earl of *Mar*. This Preservation of the Town of *Inverary*, was, at that Juncture, a very considerable Piece of Service; for had the Rebels been Masters of that important Pass, they might have poured in their Men either towards *Glasgow*, or into the Shire of *Air*, and so have joyned the Rebels in the North of *England*.

On *Sunday* the 23d of *October*, the Duke of *Argyle* receiv'd Advice, that a Party of the Rebels, consisting of 200 Foot and 100 Horse, were marching by *Castle-Charles* towards *Dumferling*; upon which his Grace immediately sent off a Detachment of Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel *Cathcart*, who came up with the

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Rebels the 24th, at 5 in the Morning; and after having killed and wounded several of them, took 17 Prisoners, and amongst them the following Gentlemen, Mr. Murray, Brother to the Laird of *Aberkernie*; Mr. Hay, Son to *Arbath*; Mr. Patrick Gordon, *Aberlour's* Eldest Son; Alexander Forbes, Son to *Buile*; William Roberson, Brother to *Donshils*; Mr. Kenlock, a Physician; Alexander Smith, of the Family of *Mintosh*; Mr. Alexander Gordon; Francis Gordon of *Craig*; Mr. Hamilton of *Gibstoun* in *Strathogie*; and George Gordon of the Mill of *Kincardin*. The same Evening Colonel *Cathcart* returned to the Camp at *Stirling* with his Prisoners, having had only one of his Dragoons wounded.

Upon the News of Brigadier *Mackintosh*, with his Highlanders, being Landed in *Lothian*, the Earl of *Nithsdale*, *Wintoun* and *Carnwath*, the Lord Viscount *Kenmure*, the Laird of *Ranescalles*, and several other disaffected Gentlemen in the Southern parts of Scotland, mounted on Horse-back with their Friends, Servants, and Followers; having joyned the *Northumberland* Rebels on the Borders, they all march'd together on the 20th of October to *Wuller*. The next Day the Highlanders who had left *Seaton-house*, on the 19th arriv'd at *Duns* in the *Mers*, from whence on the 22d, they march'd to *Kelfo*, where all the Scotch and English Rebels joyned their Forces some time after.

About this Time the two following Letters from the Earl of *Mar* were intercepted,

To the Lord Viscount *Kenmure*.

My LORD,

I Long extremely to hear from you, you may be sure, since I have not had the least Accounts almost of your Motions, since I sent the Detachment over. I hope all is pretty right again, but it was an unlucky Mistake of Brigadier *Mackintosh*, in marching from *Haddington* to *Leith*. I cannot but say tho, that it was odd your Lordship sent no Orders or Intelligence to him, when you had reason to expect that Party's

coming over every Day. His Retreat he made from *Leith*, and now from *Seaton*, with the Help of the Movement I made from this, makes some Amends for the Mistake; and I hope that Party of Men with him will be of great Use to you and the Cause. I wish you may find a Way of sending the inclosed to Mr *Forrester*, which I leave open for your Lordship to read, and I have little further to say to you than what you will find in it. I know so little of the Situation of your Affairs, that I must leave to your self what is fit for you to do, as will most conduce to the Service, and I know you will take good Advice.

My humble Service to all Friends with you, particularly *Brigadier Mackintosh*, *Lord Nairne*, *Lord Charles Murray*, and *Mackintosh*, who I hope are joyn'd you long e'er now; and indeed they all deserve praise for their gallant Behaviour. I must not forget *Kinackin*, who I hear spoke so resolutely to the Duke of *Argyle* from the Citadel; and I hope *Innecal* and all my Men with him are well, and their Country-men long to be at them, which I hope they and we shall soon. I have sent another Copy of the inclosed to Mr. *Forrester* by Sea, so it will be hard if none of them come to his Hands.

I know your Lordship will endeavour to let me hear from you as soon as possible, which I long impatiently for; and I hope you will find a Way of sending it safe. In one of my former, either to your Lordship, or to some Body to shew you, I told that a party of the Army would be about *Dumbarton*; but now you would not rely on that, for till I hear from General *Gordon*, I am uncertain if they hold that Way. I have sent your Lordship a Copy of my New Commission, which perhaps you have not seen before. I have named the General Officers, and your Lordship has the Rank of a Brigadier of Horse.

I am told *Earl Winton* has been very useful to our Men we sent over. I suppose he is now with your Lordship, and I beg you may make my Compliments to

to his Lordship, and I hope the King will soon thank him himself.

' I will trouble your Lordship no further now, but all Success attend you, and may we soon have a merry Meeting. I am with all Respect,

My LORD,

Your most Obedient, and
most Humble Servant,

From the Camp at
Perth, Oct. 21.
1715.

M A R.

To Mr. Forrester, General of the King's Forces in Northumberland.

S I R,

' I Wrote to you of the 17th from *Auchterardice*, which I hope you got. I march'd the same Night the Horse to *Dumblain*, within four Miles of *Sterling*, and the Foot some Miles short of that Place. Next Morning I had certain Intelligence of the Duke of *Argyle's* returning from *Edinburgh* with most of the Troops he had carried there, and was on their March towards *Sterling*: I also had Account of *Evans's* Regiment landing in the West of *Scotland* from *Ireland*, and were on their Way to *Sterling*. I had come away from *Perth* before the Provisions were ready to go with us, and I found all the Country about *Sterling*, where we were to pass *Forth*, was intirely exhausted by the Enemy, so that there was nothing for us to subsist on there. I had no Account from General *Gordon* as I expected, and the soonest I could expect him at the Heads of *Forth* was two Days after that, and I could not think of passing *Forth* till I was joyned by him. Under those Difficulties, and having got one of the Things I designed by my March, the Duke of *Argyle's* withdrawing from our Friends in *Lothain*, I thought fit to march back to *Auchterardice*, which was a better Quarter, tho' not a good one neither. Next Morning I got Intelligence of the Duke of *Argyle's* being come
' to

to *Sterling* the Night before, and that he had sent Express upon Express to *Evans's* Dragoons to hasten up. I had a Letter also that Morning from General *Gordon*, telling me, that some Things had kept him longer than he expected; that it would be that Day e'er he could be at *Inverary*, and that he could not possibly join me this Week. Upon this I thought it better to return here, which is a good Quarter, and wait his coming up, and the Lord *Seaforth's*, than continue at *Auchterardice*, since it would not a bit retard my passing the *Forth* when I should be in a Condition to do it, and in the mean time, I could be getting Provisions ready to carry along with me in my March, which as I have told, are absolutely necessary about the Heads of *Forth*: So I come Home last Night.

I very much regret my being obliged to this for many Reasons, particularly because of its keeping me so much the longer from joining you; but you easily see it was not in my power to help it. However, I hope my stay here shall be very short, and you may depend upon its being no longer than it necessarily must. The Passage over the *Forth* is now so extream difficult, that it is scarce possible to send any Letters that Way; and within this two Days there was two Boats coming over with Letters to me, that were so hard pursu'd, that they were oblig'd to throw the Letters into the Sea; so that I know very little of our Friends on that side, and less of you, which is no small loss to me. I heard to day by word of Mouth, that the Detachment I sent over are marched and joined our Friends in the South of *Scotland*, so I hope they may be yet useful; but I hope you know more of them than I do. I have now writ to Lord *Kenmure*, but it is ten to one if it comes to his Hands. I know not what he is doing, where he is, or what way he intends to dispose of his People; whether he is to march into *England*, or towards *Sterling*, to wait my passing *Forth*; and in the Ignorance I am in of your Affairs besouth the River, I scarce know what to advise him. If you be in need of his Assistance in *England*, I doubt not but you have

called

called him there ; but if not, certainly his being in the Rear of the Enemy, when I pass *Forth*, or now that the Duke of *Argyle* is reinforc'd, should he march towards me before I am, it would be of great Service. I am forced, in a great measure, to leave it to himself to do as he finds it most expedient.

' I am afraid the Duke of *Ormond* is not as yet come to *England*, else I should have had the certainty of it one way or other before now. I cannot conceive what detains him, nor the King from coming here. However, I am sure it is none of their Fault : And I hope they will both surprize us agreeably very soon.

' I believe I told you in my last of the Lord *Strathmore* and 200 of the Detachment that was going over *Forth*, and drove into the Island of *May* by three Men of War, being got safe a Shore on this side, are now joined us again. There were but Two of all the Boats taken ; and I hear some of the Men that were in them, were made Prisoners in *Leith*, were relieved by our Men when they came there, but that their Officers were sent to *Edinburgh* Castle ; so I want some Reprials for them, which I hope to have e'er long.

' Tho *Mackintosh* Brigadier's Mistake in going to *Leith* was like to be unlucky to us and them, yet it has given the Duke of *Argyle* no little trouble ; and our March obliging him to let them slip, has, I am apt to believe, vext him.

' I beg you will find some way to let me hear from you. Ever since my Detachment were in *Fife*, all the Men of War that cruised on the North Coast, betwixt *Peterhead* and the *Firth*, have been in the *Firth*, and I believe will continue there, to prevent my sending more over that Way ; so that all that Coast is clear, which I wish to God the King knew ; and you may easily send a Boat here any where with Letters from *England*. I hear there is one of the Regiments of Foot come from *Ireland* to *Sterling*.

' When you write to me, if by Sea, pray send me some News Paper, that I may know what the World is a doing, for we know little of it here these Eight Days.

' Days. Success attend you; and I am. with all Truth
' and Esteem,

S I R,

From the Camp at
Perth Oct. 12.
1715,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,

M A R

Let us now attend a while the Measures of the Government; and observe, with pleasing Wonder, His Majesty King GEORGE, expressing a Dignity and Greatness of Soul, worthy of himself, and becoming the Sublimity of his Royal Station. Behold him, serenely calm, amid the rising Storms: And tho' he knows the impious Thunder is aim'd directly at his sacred Head, yet conscious of his righteous Cause, he fearlessly fills the Throne, and smiles at the gathering Clouds around him: Sedately wise, he dispences his prudent Orders on every Side; and with a Mind unmov'd, provides for all the various Exigencies of the distemper'd State.

The Fire of Rebellion is now kindled in England as well as Scotland, therefore, lest the Regular Forces in Great Britain should be insufficient to stop the Flame from spreading into all the disaffected Counties, till the whole Kingdom be seized with the Conflagration; the King thought fit to dispatch *Horatio Walpole, Esq;* to General *Cadogan* His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, with Orders to him to demand, in Form, of the States General of the United Provinces, the 6000 Men which by the 14th Article of the Treaty of *Guaranty* and *Barrier*, their High Mightinesses were engaged to send over when the same should be required, for the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions against any Attempts in favour of the Pretender. Mr. *Walpole* arrived at the *Hague* the 16th of October with his Orders. And the next Day General *Cadogan* presented a Memorial, in Form, to the States

General

General on that Subject ; and on the 18th they pass'd a Resolution, ordering the said 6000 Men to be embark'd with all Expedition for *England*. General *Cadogan* went immediately to *Brussels*, and dispatch'd proper Persons to *Bruges* and *Ostend* to provide shipping for the Transportation of these Forces ; and a few Days after presented the following Memorial to the *States-General*.

M E M O R I A L to their High Mightinesses the States-General.

THE underwritten Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his *Britannick Majesty* to your High Mightinesses, having received Advice from divers Places, That the Pretender, *James Butler* late Duke of *Ormond*, *Henry St. John* late Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and other Traitors, Enemies to their Country, have form'd a Design to endeavour to pass thro' the Countries which are under the Dominion of your High Mightinesses, in order to go to *Great-Britain* and join the Rebels there ; he desires your High Mightinesses will be pleased to give Orders to all the Governours of Places upon the *Maes* in the *Low-Countries*, and other Places under your Dominions, to examine the Strangers that pass there, and to stop all the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty*, who come from *Germany*, *Lorrain*, or *France*, or those who are going thither ; and to send him Information of their Persons, their Names and their Qualities, keeping them in the mean Time till his Answer thereupon can be received. The underwritten desires moreover, That your High Mightinesses will be pleased to give Orders to all the Towns and Ports upon the Sea Coast, to all the Caprains of Ships, Masters of Ships, or other Vessels, that they do not take on Board any Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty*, who are not provided with Passports signed by his Hand. And as the underwritten Ambassador cannot doubt the Affection and sincere Friendship of your High Mightinesses for the King his Master, and your earnest Desire to defeat the Designs of the Pretender ; he is fully perswaded

H

that

that your High Mightinesses will, as soon as possible, expedite Orders according to the Tenor of this Memorial, and will take such other Measures, as in your great Wisdom shall be thought most proper, for hindering the Passage of the said Pretender and his Adherents.

Done at Antwerp, October 29. 1715.

Sign'd,

William Cadogan.

Pursuant to this Memorial; the *States-General* issued out several Orders; and in a special Manner directed the Admiralties to cause all Ships to be carefully searched, before they sail'd out of the Harbours, for Persons, Arms and Ammunition.

His Majesty wisely foreseeing, that some Weeks must necessarily illapse before the 6000 *Dutch* could be embark'd, and that in the mean Time, a Reinforcement of Regular Troops might be wanted in *England*, sent for the Regiment of Pitt's Horse, and those of Foot of *Sabine*, *Preston* and *Vane*, from *Ireland*; which were accordingly landed near *Chester*, about the Beginning of this Month.

Upon the present Prospect of the utmost Danger, all the Loyal Gentlemen, and others, who were Lovers of their Country, throughout the whole Kingdom, enter'd into *Voluntary Associations* for the Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government; upon which the King was pleased to issue out the following Warrant to all the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties in *England*.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Couzen and Counsellor. Our Lord Lieutenant of our County of Greeting: Whereas several of our Loyal Subjects in our County of and divers other Counties, have testified unto us, their earnest Desire in this Time of Common Danger, to enter into Associations for

for taking up Arms at their own Charges for the common Defence, and have desired our Royal Approbation and Authority for so doing; we therefore, having a just Sense of so commendable a Zeal, and being desirous to encourage this seasonable Instance of their Loyalty to us, and their Concern for the Religion and Liberties of their Country, have thought fit thereby to give you Power and Authority; and we do hereby authorize and empower you to signify to our well-affected Subjects our Royal Approbation of the said Design, and to form into Troops or Companies such Persons as shall be willing to associate themselves for the Purposes aforesaid, in the said County of *Gloucester*. And to grant Commissions in our Name, to such of them as you shall think proper to exercise and command them. And for your executing and performing the Power and Authority hereby given and granted to you; this shall be a sufficient Warrant. Given at our Court at St.

James's

By his Majesty's Command,

TOWNSHEND.

The Rebellion being now openly declar'd in England, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury caused the following Paper to be publish'd; which was signed by the Metropolitan and 13 of the Suffragan Bishops.

A DECLARATION of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops in and near London, testifying their Abhorrence of the present Rebellion; with an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their Care, to be zealous in the Discharge of their Duties to his Majesty King GEORGE.

Whereas an unnatural Rebellion has been raised against our lawful and rightful Sovereign King GEORGE, in several Parts of the Kingdom, and is still threatned in more, we have thought it incumbent upon us, out of our Duty to God, to our King, to our

Country, and to our holy Religion, in this publick Manner to declare our Abhorrence of it, and to warn both the Clergy and People under our Charge, of the great Obligations they lie under, upon all these Accounts, to shew a hearty and an open Zeal for the Government in this Juncture.

The Providence of God has indeed so wonderfully appear'd hitherto, both in timely discovering the Treason, and in disappointing our Enemies of several Advantages they expected, that we have great Reason to trust in him, that the Event will be to the Confusion of the wicked Actors in this Rebellion: But however, in a Matter of this high Nature, wherein our Duty and our dearests Interest are so deeply concern'd, no Endeavours ought to be thought superfluous, nor Zeal unnecessary.

We are the more concerned, that both the Clergy and People of our Communion should shew themselves hearty Friends to the Government upon this Occasion, to vindicate the Honour of the Church of *England*, because the chief Hopes of our Enemies seem to arise from Discontents artificially rais'd among us. And because some, who have valued themselves, and have been too much valued by others, for a pretended Zeal for the Church, have joined with *Papists* in these wicked Attempts; which as they must ruin the Church if they succeed, so they cannot well end without great Reproach to it, if the rest of us do not clearly and heartily declare our Detestation of such Practices.

We are not surprized, that *Papists* should rise up against a Government which they would never yet own, and endeavour to set a Person upon the Throne, who will establish their Religion, and ruin ours: (tho' Rebellion is but an ill Return for the Quiet they have enjoy'd.) But that profess'd Members of the Church of *England* should join with them in this, and out of private Discontents, attempt to set up a Person whom they have so often and so lately abjured, is so vile and detestable a Thing, as may justly make them odious both

both to God and Man ; but at the same Time to pretend a Zeal for the Church, that is, to join with *Papists*, to set up a Popish Pretender, to support the Church of *England*, is such an Imposition upon the common Sense of Mankind, that nothing, even in *Popery* it self, can be more absurd, and nothing but an Infatuation from God, justly inflicted for our Sins, can suffer to pass upon the Nation.

How much Blood this may cost, or what Ruin it may bring on our Country, God only knows ; but we think proper to observe to you, That the more clearly and openly we declare our selves for the Government, the less it will probably be : And that all those must have a Share in the Guilt of the innocent Blood that shall be spilt, not only who actually join in the Rebellion, but who do any way promote it ; or even by their Silence at this Juncture, shall give Hopes to the Pretender and his Friends, and just Cause of Jealousie and Suspicion to the Government.

And is this a Time to stand Neuters, when all lies at Stake ? Or is *Popery* become so innocent of late, that it is indifferent whether a Popish or Protestant Prince be on the Throne ? This we speak to those who have owned the King's Title, and have sworn to maintain it, and are ready to do it again, as Occasion offers ; who, we have Reason to believe, are so many, that if they are true to their Oaths, the Government (humanely speaking) cannot be in any Danger. And is it not fit for all such Persons to consider seriously what those Oaths are, with which they have bound their Souls ? they have not only abjured the Pretender, and his Title, but have sworn to defend King *George* to the utmost of their Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his Person, Crown or Dignity ; and to the utmost of their Power, to maintain and defend the Succession of the Crown against the said Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever.

These Words do not only import. That we will not rebel against the King ; but that we will be active for

for him according to our several Stations, especially in Times of Danger, when Rebellions are raised against him: They who are called to be Soldiers, by fighting courageously for him: They who are Magistrates, by using their Authority for his Support: They who are Ministers, by their Prayers, by their Preaching, and by their Admonishing those under their Care, of their Duty to him: and all of us, by a cheerful ready Declaration of our Resolution to stand by him.

Such a Conduct would discourage the Rebels, and animate the Government, would put an End to our Troubles, and support his Majesty in the just Possession of the Crown, which was settled upon his Family, with very mature Consideration, and for just and weighty Reasons, as being the next Family of the Royal Blood that were Protestants; from whom only we could expect Protection in our religious and civil Liberties, which are the Birthright of the People of *England*, and which no Man has a Right to invade. This Settlement was established by the whole Legislature, and confirm'd by many Acts of Parliament made in Two different Reigns, and under the Prevalency of each of the unhappy Divisions of Parties among us; several of them, in the last Years of our late Gracious Queen, and has been from Time to Time, sworn to by almost all, of all Orders and Degrees of Men among us.

As this Settlement was made for the Security and Benefit of these Kingdoms, so we have all the Reason in the World to think our selves happy in that Person, who, by all this Authority, at present Reigns over us. Even his Enemies are forced to confess, that he is a very good and gracious Prince: He lives in the constant Communion of the Church of *England*, and has given us both his Oath, and his repeated Royal Word to protect it: And he has not, by any Thing he has done, given us the least Reason to suspect, but that it will Flourish at least, as much under his Government, as under that of the best of his Royal Predecessors.

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' But if the *Pretender* should prevail, what can the Church of *England* expect, but Ruin and Distraction? A Popish Prince upon the Throne, Bigoted to his Religion, and Heated with what will then be called Ill Usage, together with a long Train of Papists in the Succession, can bode nothing, but Fatal and Irrecoverable Ruin to it. May not we in this Matter appeal to the Experience of all Countries, whether a Succession of Popish Princes have not Ruined the Protestant Religion where ever it has been planted. They are obliged by the Laws of their Church, to Extirpate out of their Dominions what they call Heresy, which their Canonists treat as a Crime more Heinous than either Murder or Rebellion. And these Laws they never fail to put in Execution when they have full Power to do it; as we may be satisfied from what was done in *Flanders*, where according, to the Account of Writers of that Communion, above Fifty Thousand were put to the most miserable Deaths.

' To pass over the Massacres and Horrible Persecutions in *France*, *Savoy*, and other Foreign Countries. Let us call to mind how much this Church and Nation suffer'd in the Bloody, tho' Short Reign of Queen *Mary*, contrary to Solemn Promises; when not only many were put to Death, as Hereticks Convict, but the Torture was Ordered for all whom they suspected, and who wou'd not Confess, according to the Barbarity of the Inquisition; which Horrid Court, or something very like it, wou'd Probably have been set up in this Kingdom, had that Popish Reign lasted but a little longer: And we have Reason to fear it would Effectually be Establish'd here, if ever God, for our Sins, should suffer another Popish Prince to be Settled on this Throne.

' The Progress that was made toward the Bringing this Yoke of Bondage upon us, and the Miseries with which we were Threatned under the late Unhappy King *James*, and are too fresh in our Thoughts to be forgotten: And what beset that Unfortunate Prince will certainly be remembered and resented by him
' who

who claims an indefeasible Right to his Kingdoms.

But besides this, How must the Pretender look upon the Clergy of the Church of England, after all that they have been doing for near Thirty Years together? They were the Clergy, that in the Time of King James, did justly Alarm the Nation with the Dangers of Popery; from whence followed all that was done at the Revolution. And the Clergy have every Year since that, upon the Fifth of November, given God Thanks for what was then done, for the making all Opposition fall before him (the Prince of Orange) till he became our King. They have not only taken all the Oaths established by Law, but have used the daily Prayers, and those of the several Fasts and Thanksgivings, for the Prosperity of the Government. They have frequently, from time to time, in their Addresses from the Convocation, and from their respective Dioceses, promised to stand by the Protestant Succession. How must the Pretender look upon Persons, that have done all this? That have prayed against him, that have addressed against him, that have sworn against him, adjured him for so many Years together?

What a Reproach will this Matter then be to the Church of England? Such of us as stand true to our Oaths, will then be called Rebels and Traitors; and such as do not (if any shall be so wicked) will be called Atheists and Infidels for taking Abominable Oaths, against their Consciences. What Scandal will this give to our People? And how will they be apt to turn Papists in great Numbers, when we, that should direct and stand by them, shall fall under such Reproaches? But we hope better, tho' we thus speak; and that God will not suffer these sore Judgements to come upon us, and our Country.

We do therefore, in the Name of God, call upon all those who are under our Care, in the first Place to humble themselves before God, for the great and crying Sins of the Nation; for that Spirit of Infidelity and Libertinism; of Unthankfulness for the Mer-

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cies of the Gospel ; of Formality and Hypocrisie ; of Strife and Envy, of Harred and Animosity, which are so rife among us : And which are generally the Forerunners of the Destruction of any People. Let us all cry mightily to God, to avert these Judgments, which we have so justly deserved ; that he would *save his People so often and so wonderfully preserved by him, and not give his Heritage to Reproach* ; that he would not suffer his Church to be over-run with Superstition and Idolatry, or leave us to the Mercies of them, *whose Mercies are cruel*. Let us particularly pray for the Preservation of the Person and Government of our most gracious Sovereign King **GEORGE**, that God would cover his Enemies with Shame ; *but that upon himself and his Posterity the Crown may ever flourish*. We do also charge both Clergy and People, as they will be answerable for the Destruction, that may otherwise come both upon the Church and Nation ; that they endeavour to strengthen the Hands of the Government in this dangerous Conjunction : The Clergy by plainly admonishing their Flocks of their Duty, both to their King and Country ; and the People by a chearful Declaration of their Readiness to stand by the Government. And let all of us, forgetting all Differences and Animosities, make this the great Contention, who shall act with the truest Zeal against the common Enemy.

And God grant, that we may all, in this our Day, see the Things that belong to our Peace before they are hid from our Eyes,

Novemb. 3. 1715.

THO. CANTUAR'

Joh. London,

Jonathan Winchester.

Jo. Litchfield and C.o.

Richard Peterborough.

W. Sarum.

Jo. Bangor.

W. Lincoln.

C. Norwich.

W. Ely.

Tho. Chichester.

Rich. Gloucester.

John Asaph.

Jo. Oxon.

On the 25th of *October*, Lieutenant-General *Carpenter* (who we told you was appointed to go against the *Northumberland* Rebels) set out from *Newcastle* with the Forces assign'd him for that Purpose. Upon the News of whose Approach, they remov'd from *Morpeth* to *Kelso* on the other Side the *Tweed*, and join'd the *Scotch* Rebels there; of whose March to that Place we have already given the Reader an Account. Here they resolv'd to send Three Expresses Three different Ways to the Earl of *Mar*, to acquaint him with their Junction, and to have his Opinion about their Design of marching into *England*. One of these Expresses was taken near *Edinburgh*, but the other two reach'd *Perth*, and return'd safe to *Kelso* with the Earl of *Mar*'s Approbation. And now upon receiving Intelligence of General *Carpenter*'s Approach, they call'd a Council of War on *Wednesday* Night the 26th of *October*, wherein it was unanimously agreed to cross the River *Tweed* before Day the next Morning, and attack him. But when they had slept, their Minds were strangely alter'd; for after their Horse and Foot had been kept standing in the Place of Parade from five in the Morning till about Noon, instead of prosecuting the former Night's Resolution, they march'd to *Fedburgh*. Here they continu'd till *Saturday* the 29th, when resolving to proceed to *Harwick*, there arose a Dispute between the Horse both *English* and *Scotch*, and the *Highland* Foot. The latter being drawn out of the Town first, and understanding they were to go into *England*, mutter'd, and said, They had gone already too far from Home and refus'd to move one Step further, unless they were paid; whereupon the Horse surronded them and offer'd to compel them to march; but the *Highlanders* cocking their Muskets, and threatening to fire upon them, the Horse dropt the Controversy; and instead of forcible Means, the *English* Leaders made use of Bribes and gathering amongst them about 500 *l.* gave it to *Brigadier Mackintosh*, who distributed it to his Men, with a Promise, that for the future they should receive the daily Pay of Six Pence a Man. This pacify'd the major part of the Foot, but 2 or 300 of them took the

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Opportunity of this March to separate from the rest, to return to their Habitations; and being afterwards hard put to it to subsist, some sold their Arms for Bread, and near 200 of them surrender'd themselves Prisoners at *Lamington*.

As soon as the main Body of the Rebels arriv'd at *Harwick*, their Chiefs held another great Consultation there; whereupon the Question was put, what they should do upon the Approach of General *Carpenter*; whether they should wait him there, or march on? Brigadier *Mackintosh* was for the first, urging the Superiority of their own Numbers; that the longer they defer'd an Engagement, the stronger Opposition they were like to meet with; and that their flying before so inconsiderable a Number of Troops, must at once dispirit their Friends, and encourage their Enemies. But General *Forster* was against fighting till they had got a better Body of Horse, and most of the other Chiefs gave into his Opinion. The next Question was, To what Place they should march next? The Earl of *Wintoun* and some other Scots were for going back, saying, They had still Business enough in *Scotland*, and that the best Service they could do, was to assist the Earl of *Mar*, in reducing the Duke of *Argyle*; after which all *Scotland* would be their own. But the Lord *Widdrington* propos'd to march into *Lancashire*, where they would be certainly joyn'd by all the *Roman Catholics* and other disaffected Persons. This last Opinion prevailing, they march'd the 30th of *October* from *Harwick* to *Langham*, where they quarter'd their Foot, and canton'd their Horse in the Neighbourhood. Hereupon early the next Morning, Brigadier *Stanwix*, Governor of *Carlisle*, with 60 of the *Militia Horse*, went out from thence to get Intelligence of the Rebels; and being advanc'd to *Langton*, was inform'd that they march'd before Day from *Langham*, taking their Way through *Dumfries*; but that it was uncertain whether they design'd to proceed directly thither, or turn towards *Morven*. While it was uncertain which way the Rebels would bend their March, the Duke of *Argyle* in the North was strictly upon his Guard, and sent a Detach-

ment of Dragoons and a Battalion of Foot to *Kilfyth*, and 200 Dragoons to *Falkirk*, to prevent their passing by the Head of *Forth*, if in retiring from General *Carpenter* they should endeavour to get back to the Earl of *Mar*. But General *Carpenter*, who arriv'd at *Fedburgh* the 30th in the Morning, and thought fit to rest his weary Men there for two Days, receiv'd, on the 2d of *November*, certain Intelligence that the Rebels were gone towards *Brampton*; and being apprehensive that they might have a Design to surprize *Newcastle*, he march'd immediately over the *Moors*, got to *Ellesdon* late that Night, and on the 4th in the Morning, came to *Newcastle* with his three Regiments of Dragoons; having order'd *Hotham's* Regiment of Foot to come after him by the Way of *Wooler*. At his arrival at *Newcastle* he was inform'd, that two Days before the Rebels went from *Brampton* to *Perith*, in full march towards *Lancashire*; upon which he resolv'd to follow them with the Dragoons only for greater Expedition, not doubting but by the Time he could come up with them, he should be reinforced by the King's Troops in the West of *England*. The Event justify'd his Judgment; for Major-General *Wills*, who some Days before had been sent from *London* to command in the West, having receiv'd Advice at *Chester*, that the Rebels were marching towards *Lancashire*, immediately dispatch'd Orders for *Pitt's* Regiment of Horse, the Regiments of Dragoons of *Wynn*, *Honywood*, *Munden*, *Dormer*, *Newton*, and *Stanhope*, and the Regiments of Foot of *Sabine*, *Preston*, and *Vane*, which were quarter'd in and about that Part of the Country, to draw together at *Warrington*, on the Borders of *Lancashire*, resolving to march against the Enemy without giving them any Time either to gather Strength, or fortify themselves in any Inland or Sea-port Town.

In the mean while the Rebels having (as was said) march'd to *Perith* on the 2d of *November*, pass'd on to *Appulby*, where they arriv'd on the 3d; having exacted about 500 *l.* from the Inhabitants of the former Place, by way of Contribution; and having plunder'd in their way the Lord *Lonsdale's*, and several other Noblemens

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and Gentlemens Houses, and seiz'd all the serviceable Horses they could find. On the 4th they march'd from *Appulby* to *Kendal*, and on Sunday Night the 6th, their advanc'd Guard reach'd *Lancaster*, where the rest arriv'd the next Morning, extremely fatigued with their precipitate Marches. The same Day they proclaim'd the Pretender here, after which they seiz'd and fitted with Carriages 7 or 8 Pieces of Cannon which they found here; and then, on the next Day, propos'd to march with Design to make themselves Masters of *Liverpool*; which being a considerable Sea-Port-Town, would have been of vast Use and Advantage to the Rebels. But upon News of their being come to *Lancaster*, the Merchants, Traders, and other Loyal Inhabitants of *Liverpool*, together with a great many Country People who retir'd thither with their best Effects, and the Assistance of a great Number of Sailors, took all possible Precautions for the Defence of that important Town; planting 70 Pieces of Cannon on the most convenient Places, laying Part of the Avenues under Water, and throwing up a Line where the Water could not reach.

At the same time *Stanhope's* Regiment of Dragoons and part of a Regiment of Militia, commanded by Sir *Henry Haughton*, that were quarter'd at *Preston*, upon Advice that the Rebels design'd to march thither, thought fit to retire from thence to *Wiggan*, which they did the Night between the 7th and 8th of November: Upon which, the Rebels march'd immediately to *Preston*, fondly believing that the King's Troops durst not look them in the Face, not considering the Preparations which were making to crush them by Major General *Wills*; who, on the 8th, set out early for *Warrington* with *Preston's* Regiment of Foot, and the same Day arriv'd at *Manchester*; where receiving Advice that General *Carpenter* march'd from *Durham* the Day before towards *Lancaster*, he dispatch'd an Express to him with an Account of his own Motions, that so they might act in concert against the Enemy. After this, upon Information that the Lord *Widdrington* with some other *Jacobites*, had been there privately the Day before to engage the

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Disaffected to join the Rebels, he not only secur'd several suspected Persons, and caus'd others to be disarm'd, but likewise sent an Express to the Earl of *Cholmondley*, Lord Lieutenant of *Cheeshire*, to acquaint him, ' That ' having Intelligence that the Rebels were advanc'd to ' *Preston*, he design'd to march on the 10th or 11th at ' farthest in order to attack them; and therefore he desir'd his Lordship, that the Militia of *Cheeshire* might march ' to *Warrington* and *Manchester*, to secure those Towns in ' his Majesty's Interest. Upon the Receipt of this Letter, on the 10th of November, the Earl of *Cholmondley* drew out the Militia, consisting of 1000 Foot, and 2 Troops of Horse, of 50 each. His Lordship detach'd Sir *Samuel Daniel* with 400 of the Foot and 1 Troop of Horse to *Manchester*, and march'd with the rest himself to *Warrington*, accompany'd by several of the Half-Pay Officers and Gentlemen of the Country. Before his Departure 100 substantial Men of *Chester* came to his Lordship, to desire him to appoint them Officers to command them as a Company of Volunteers to defend that City. Whereupon his Lordship appointed Major *Lawrence* and Captain *Harrison*, with some other Half-Pay Officers.

On Friday November the 11th, Major General *Wills* with the Regiments of Dragoons of *Wynn*, *Honywood*, *Munden*, and *Dormer*, and *Preston's* Regiment of Foot, march'd from *Manchester* to *Wiggan*, where *Pitt's* Regiment of Horse, and *Stanhope's* Dragoons were in Quarters. The General left Orders for *Newton's* Regiment of Dragoons, which were marching from *Worcester* to join him, to remain at *Manchester*, to prevent the disaffected in that Town from rising as they had promised. The General upon his arriving at *Wiggan*, receiv'd Advice that the Rebels were still at *Preston*, upon which he gave Orders for the March of the Troops by break of Day next Morning. He form'd the Horse into three Brigades, viz. *Wynn's* and *Honywood's*, under the Command of Brigadier *Honywood*; *Munden's* and *Stanhope's* under the Command of Brigadier *Munden*; *Pitt's* and *Dormer's* under the Command of Brigadier *Dormer*.

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Saturday the 12th, the Troops began their March by break of Day in the following Order ; *Preston's* Regiment of Foot in the Front, with a Captain and 50 Dragoons ; Brigadier *Honywood's* Brigade follow'd the Foot, *Dormer's* after *Honywood's*, *Munden's* in the Rear, and the Baggage in the Rear of all. About One in the Afternoon we arriv'd at the Bridge of *Ribble*, which is a small Mile from *Preston*, where there were several of the Foot and Horse belonging to the Rebels ; but upon the Approach of his Majesty's Troops, they retir'd into the Town without disputing the Passage. As soon as we had gain'd the rising Ground near the Town, the Troops drew up till the General had view'd the Avenues of the Town, which he found to be strongly barricaded, and two Pieces of Cannon planted at each Barricade. As soon as the General came back, he order'd the following Disposition for the Attacks : *Preston's* Regiment of Foot commanded by the Lord *Forrester*, a Captain and 50 Dragoons of each of the five Regiments, with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major to command them, to dismount to sustain *Preston's*, and Brigadier *Honywood's* Regiment to sustain them on Horseback ; the whole to be commanded by Brigadier *Honywood*, for the Attack of the Avenue that leads to *Wiggan*.

For the Attack of the Avenue that leads to *Lancaster*, which is the opposite side of the Town to that of *Wiggan*, the Regiments of *Winn* and *Dormer*, and a Squadron of *Stanhope's* were order'd to dismount under the Command of Brigadier *Dormer* ; and Brigadier *Munden*, with the Regiments of *Pitt*, *Munden*, and a Squadron of *Stanhope's* Dragoons remain'd on Horseback to sustain Brigadier *Dormer* ; so the whole Troops were employ'd in the two Attacks.

As soon as the Disposition was made, and the Troops ready, the General gave the Brigadiers that commanded the two Attacks, Orders to march and gain the Ends of the Town, and set the Houses on Fire, to dislodge, by that Means, the Rebels from their Barricade, and to make such Lodgments for their Men, as to prevent their sallying out upon them, or making their Escape.

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Brigadier *Honywood*, with the Troops under his Command, march'd and attack'd the first Barrier, which they immediately abandon'd, and retir'd to the second Barricade, which was very strong both by Nature and Art, and on which they had Two Pieces of Cannon planted. Brigadier *Honywood* finding that the taking the Barricade, would cost him a great Number of Men, thought it proper to take Possession of Two great Houses within 50 Yards of it, by which he secur'd his Men from the Fire of the Rebels, which was very great, and annoy'd them very much from the Windows; in which Situation he remain'd till Night, and then threw up Breast-works to secure himself from their Sallies, and posted his Men so advantageously, that it was not possible for them to make their Escape at that Part of the Town. As soon as he had got his Men under Cover, he order'd the Houses betwixt him and the Barricade to be set on Fire; which was done Accordingly, tho' not without the Loss of some Men.

Brigadier *Dormer*, with the Troops under his Command, gain'd the End of the Town, but sustain'd a great Fire in their Approaches, and set the Houses on Fire, which burnt up to their Barricade. Brigadier *Dormer* received a Shot in his Leg in this Attack.

A little before Day, the General view'd all the Posts, and gave Orders for making a Communication betwixt the Two Attacks, in order to sustain each other in case they were push'd.

On Sunday November the 13th, General *Carpenter* arriv'd with the Regiments of *Cobham*, *Churchil*, and *Moleworth* about 12 a Clock. As soon as he was come up, General *Wills* gave him an Account of what he had done; shew'd him the Dispositions he had made, and then offer'd to resign the Command to him, as his superior Officer; but General *Carpenter* generously refus'd it, saying, *He had begun the Affair so well, that he ought to have the Glory of finishing it.* At Two in the Afternoon the Rebels sent out one of their Officers to capitulate; upon which General *Wills* sent Lieutenant-Colonel *Cotton*, his Aid de Camp, into the Town, to acquaint them, That he would

would give them no other Terms than that of Prisoners at Discretion, and that they must submit to the King's Mercy. The Heads of the Rebels told Colonel Cotton, That there was Disputes between the *English* and *Scotch*; but they hop'd if the General would grant them a Cessation of Arms till the next Morning, at break a-day, that they should be able to settle the whole Affair as he commanded. Six or Seven of the Rebels, when they saw the rest resolv'd to surrender, endeavour'd to force their Way, and make their Escape; but falling in among *Pitt's* Regiment, they were all cut to pieces. They were suppos'd to be all Persons of Distinction, but 'tis certain one of them was Cornet *Shuttleworth*, a Gentleman of that County, in whose Pocket was found the Pretender's Standard, of a Green Taffety, with a Buff-colour'd Silk Fringe round it: The Device, a Pelican feeding her Young, with this *Latin* Motto,

Tantum valet Amor Regis & Patriæ.

That is,

So prevalent is the Love of our King and our Country.

After Colonel Cotton had carry'd several Messages, the General agreed to the Cessation propos'd, provided that they should make no Works in the Town, nor suffer any of their People to escape. Colonel Cotton brought out Lord *Derwentwater* for the *English*, and *Mackintosh* for the *Scotch*, as Hostages, that what was demanded should be comply'd with.

At break of Day, next Morning, the Rebels submitted to the King's Mercy, and Colonel Cotton was sent back to take Possession of the Town, and to order the King's Troops to march in and disarm the Rebels; which was done accordingly.

Brigadier *Honywood* receiv'd a Contusion on the Shoulder by a Musket Shot, and Major *Bland* a slight one on the Arm, and the Horse he was on was shot through the Neck. There was killed at Brigadier *Honywood's*

rack, 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, and 28 Soldiers : Wounded, Lord Forrester, Major Lawson, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Ensigns, and 50 private Men ; Total killed and wounded at Brigadier Honywood's Attack, 82. At Brigadier Dormer's Attack, there were 9 Men killed ; wounded, the Brigadier, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, and 39 Men. Total killed and wounded at Brigadier Dormer's Attack 48, at Brigadier Honywood's 82 : In all, 130.

A LIST of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, English and Scotch, taken at Preston.

MR. Forster, General ; the Earl of Derwentwater, Lord Widdrington, Mr. Edward Howard, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, Charles Widdrington, Gent. Per. Widdrington, Walter Tankard, John Thornton, John Clavering, William Clavering, Nich. Wogan, Charles Wogan, John Talbot, Robert Talbot, Roger Salked, George Collingwood, John Hunter, Edward Ord, William Tunstall, Paymaster-General, William Shastoe, John Shastoe, Edward Shastoe, John Shastoe, Edward Swinburn, James Swinburn, George Gibson, Edward Byers, Richard Stockart, William Charleton, Edward Charleton, Charles Charley, Richard Charley, Ra. Standish, Francis Aderton, Richard Tonley, John Dalton, John Layborn, Gab. Hestadt, Cuttbert Hestadt, Thomas Walton, Edward Tesley, Thomas Erington, Philip Hudson, James Talbot, Alexander Deasines, Lyon Walden, John Mesterson, George Sanderson, George Budding, John Cotton, Robert Cotton, Richard Gascoine, John Hunter, William Hardwick, Tho. Butler, Robert Patton, William Caston, Thomas Lisle, Thomas Forster, William Raine, Thomas Riddle, Henry Widdrington, Richard Ord, William Sanderson, John Towle, John Hothersalt, Francis Thornbuck, John Heale, Edward Mackey, Henry Oxborough, William Dobson, John Beaumont, and John Crofts.

Scotch, The Earl of Nithsdale, Earl of Wintoun, Earl of Carnwath, Viscount Kenmure, Lord Nairn, Master of Nairn, Lord Charles Murray, Master Basil Hamilton, George of Barne, Capt. James Delsel, Brigadier Mackintosh, Colonel Stewart, Mr. William Erring, Alexander Forrester, William

William Gierſon, William Chalderwood, Robert M. Clean, Robert Cruthers, Andrew Caſhie, Mr. Lockart, Ja. Skeen, Walter Riddle, and Richard Harris.

The Names of the other Priſoners being not material, we ſhall content our ſelves to insert the Total of the ſaid Priſoners as follows :

Nobleman and Gentleman of the <i>English</i>	75
Their Vaſſals, or Followers and Servants	83
Private Men in the Church	303

Total of *English* 463

<i>Scotch</i> Noblemen, Officers, and Gentlemen	143
Their Vaſſals, Servants, and others	862

Total of *Scotch* 1005

<i>English</i> in <i>Preſton</i>	463
Taken in <i>Lancaſter</i>	4

467

<i>Scotch</i> in <i>Preſton</i>	1005	} 1022
Taken at <i>Lancaſter</i>	17	

Total 1489

Upon the ſame Day that the Rebels agreed to ſurrender at *Preſton*, it pleas'd God to bleſs his Maſteſty's Arms with a Victory of great Importance in *Scotland*; of which we will here give an Account, as alſo of ſome other Affairs in that Kingdom, and then take up the Thread of our Hiſtory where we left it.

The Duke of *Argyle* receiving Information on the 12th of *November*, that the Rebels had come to *Auchterarder* with their Baggage, Artillery, and a ſufficient Quantity of Bread for a March of many Days, found he was oblig'd either to engage them on the Grounds

near *Dumblain*, or to decamp and wait their coming to the Head of *Forth*. He chose the first on many Accounts, and amongst others, because the Grounds near *Dumblain* were much more advantagious for his Horse than those at the Head of the River; and besides this, by the Frost then beginning, the *Forth* might become passable in several Places, which the small Number of his Troops did not enable him to guard sufficiently. His Grace had also Advice, that the Rebels design'd to encamp at *Dumblain* the 12th at Night, and he judg'd it of the last Importance to prevent them in the Possession of that Place. Accordingly my Lord Duke march'd his little Army of 3500 Men, on Saturday the 12th at 9 in the Morning, and encamp'd the same Evening with his Left at *Dumblain*, and his Right towards the *Sheriff-Moor*, within 2 Miles of the Enemy. His Troops lay all that Night on their Arms, and the next Morning (being Sunday) by break of Day, my Lord Duke rode to a rising Ground, where his advanced Guard was posted, to view the Rebel Army, (which was all drawn in Line of Battle, and consisted of 9100 Men) but their Right lay conceal'd in a hollow Way, which it was impossible to perceive, the Enemy having Possession of the Brow of the Hill. His Grace having observ'd the Body of the Enemy which he view'd, to point their March towards the Heights of the *Moor*, designing, while their Right attack'd him in the Front, their Left should take him in Flank; he commanded his Troops to stretch to the Right in the following Order; three Squadrons of Dragoons upon the Right and Left of the Front Line, and six Battalions of Foot in the Center. The second Line was compos'd of two Battalions in the Center, one Squadron of Dragoons on the Right, and another on the Left; and one Squadron of Dragoons behind each Wing of Horse in the first Line. My Lord Duke having thus chang'd the Disposition of his Army, order'd them to march and gain the Heights; his Right advancing over against the Enemy's Left, which secur'd him from being flank'd. As soon as he arriv'd at the Top of the Hill, the Enemy, who were within Pistol-Shot, began the

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the Attack before all his Troops were come up. But the Horse with my Lord Duke, and the Constant Fire of the Platoons of Foot, in less than half an Hour, put the Enemy's whole Left Wing to the Rout. The Duke of Argyle pursuing, as he thought, the Main of their Army, drove them before him above a Mile and a half to the River *Allan*. But during this, the Right of the Rebels which lay in the Hollow Way, and which was superior to that Part of the Army which the Duke had beaten, had fallen with all imaginable Fury upon his Left, while they were in some Disorder by changing their Ground, and had broke quite through them. Of this General *Wightman* sent to inform the Duke of Argyle, and slacken'd his March with the 5 Battallions of Foot with which he was following the Duke as fast as he could. When my Lord Duke was return'd from the Pursuit of the Rebels, and had joined General *Wightman's* Foot with Five Squadrons of Dragoons, he was surprized to see such an Army behind him, being Three Times his Number; but all his Troops, both Horse and Foot, being in the most perfect good Order, he fac'd about to the Right, and march'd towards the Enemy in a Line of Battle. He posted himself at length at the very Bottom of the Hill on which they were ranged, where he had the Advantage of some Earth Walls, or Ditches about Breast-high; so that their Horse could not well attack him. As the Evening drew on, my Lord Duke inclin'd with his Right towards the Town of *Dumblain*, and sent Orders to his Left which had fled to *Sterling*, to return and join him, which they did accordingly; and having posted his Troops very securely, they lay on their Arms all that Night. The next Morning early, my Lord Duke march'd to the Field of Battle, where he receiv'd Intelligence, that the Enemy had in the Night, taken their Rout in a disorderly Manner towards *Perth*. Upon which his Grace return'd to *Sterling* that Day with 14 Colours and Standards, 4 Pieces of Cannon, with 5 cover'd Wag-gons, and the following Prisoners.

Lord

Lord Strathallan, Barrowfield, Logie Drummond, Mr. Murray of Auchtertime, Mr. Tho. Drummond Brother to the Viscount of Strathallan, Mr. Drummond of Drumquharry, Captain William Creighton, Mr. John Ross, Son to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Mr. Nairn of Baldvale, Mr. William Hay, John Gordon, Captain, William Forbes Lieutenant. Archibald Fotheringham, Lieutenant. Alexander Garrioch Ensign, James Carnagie Surgeon, Nicholas Donaldson Ensign, Alexander Steuart of Innerlawie Forrester to the Duke of Athol, Neil M. Glasson Chamberlain to the Duke of Athol, James Steuart Lieutenant, John Robertson Lieutenant, James Gordon Surgeon, David Gardin Captain of Penmure's Regiment, Kenneth Mackenzie Nephew to Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, Charles Gaddin of Bittistern, John M. Lean, Adjutant to Col. Mackenzie's Regiment, Colin Mackenzie of Kildin Captain of Fairbonie's Regiment, Mr. John Rattary, Mr. Peter Steuart, Mr. George Taylor. Mr. James Lyon, Mr. Auchterlony, Lewis Cramond, William Steuart, George Mear, Hector M. Lean, Alexander Mill, John M. Intosh, Robert M. Intosh, Hugh Calder, James Inness, Donald M. Pherson, John Morgan, Donald, Robertson, Robert Menzies, William Menzies, John Menzies, William Menzies William Steuart, Alexander M. Lachlan, Patrick Campbell, Hugh, M. Raw, Donald M. Raw, Christopher M. Rack, John Lisley, James Edgar, James Monday, James Mill, John Gordon, Donald M. Murrie, Murdoch M. Pherson, Alexander Cameron, Donald M. Nauchite, Ewan M. Lachlan, Ewan M. Donald, Donald Robertson, James Keoch, Thomas Robertson, Alexander Morrison, Andrew Jamison, Robert Miller, Adam Grinsell, Angus Steuart, John Robertson, Duncan M. Intosh, James Pendie, John Forbes, Alexander Steuart, Donald Mitchell, Francis Finlay, John Cartinach, John Nitchie Merchant in Edinburgh, Captain Charles Chalmers, late of the Foot Guards, one of Mar's Majors.

This Victory was not acquir'd without the Loss of some brave Men on our Side, a List of whom, as printed at Edinburgh, follows.

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Of *Portmore's* Regiment, Captain *Robertson* and a Quarter-Master wounded: Two Dragoons kill'd, and 4 wounded.

Of *Evans's* Regiment; himself wounded by a Cut in the Head; Captain *Farrer* his Thigh-Bone broke; Col. *Hawley* shot through the Shoulder; a Cornet and a few private Men kill'd.

Of Lord *Forfar's* Regiment; himself shot in the Knee and cut in the Head, and received 10 or 12 Strokes after he had got Quarter from the Rebels; he is dead since; Ensign *Branch* and 8 private Men kill'd.

Of *Wightman's* Regiment; Ensign *Mark* wounded, 3 Granadiers, and 2 or 3 Men kill'd.

Of *Shanon's* Regiment; Captain *Arnot* and 5 or 6 killed and wounded. These, with a Squadron of *Stairs's*, were the Troops that were upon the Right, and continued with the Duke of *Argyle*, and beat the Rebels.

On the Left, of *Morison's* Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel *Hamers*, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 3 Ensigns missing, and a good many private Men.

Of *Montague's* Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel *Lawrence*, Captain *Umbell*, Captain *Barnard* are taken Prisoners; a Lieutenant wounded, and a good many private Men kill'd.

Of *Claton's* Regiment; Captain *Rarlo* kill'd.

Of the Fusileers, Captain *Chieslie*, Lieutenant *Hay* and Lieutenant *Mitsbelfon* taken Prisoners, and Captain *Urquhart* wounded.

Of *Edgerton's* Regiment; Captain *Danor* bruised with a Horse, and a few private Men kill'd.

The Earl of *Mar* sent the following, Letter to Colonel *Balfour* Governor of *Perth*, when he had retired to *Ardoch*, the Night after the Battle was fought.

Ardoch, November 3, 1715.

' I Thought you would be anxious to know the Fate of this Day; we attack'd the Enemy on the End of the *Sheriff-moor* at 12 a Clock this Day, on our Right

Right and Center, carried the Day entirely ; pursued
 them down to the little Hill, on the South of *Dum-*
blain ; and there I got most of our Horse, and a pretty
 good Number of our Foot brought again into some Or-
 der. We knew not then what was become of our
 Left, so we return'd to the Field of Battle ; we dis-
 cern'd a Body of the Enemy on the North of us, con-
 sisting mostly of the Gray Dragoons, and some of the
 Black ; we also discover'd a Body of their Foot farther
 North, upon the Field where we were in the Morning ;
 and East of that Body, (as we thought) of our own
 Foot ; and I still believe it was so. I form'd the Horse
 and Foot with me in a Line on the North-side of the
 Hill, where we had engag'd, and kept our Front to-
 wards the Enemy to the North of us, who seem'd at
 first as if they intended to march towards us ; but up-
 on our forming and marching towards them, they halt-
 ed, and march'd back to *Dumblain*. Our Baggage and
 TrainHorses had all run away in the Beginning of the
 Action ; but we got some Horses, and brought off most
 of the Train to this Place, where we quarter to Night
 about *Ardoch*, whether we march'd in very good Order ;
 and had our Left and second Line behaved as our
 Right, and the rest of the first Line did, our Victory
 had been compleat : But another Day is coming for
 that, and I hope, e'er long too.

I send you a List of the Officers Names who are Pri-
 soners here, besides those who are dangerously wound-
 ed, and could not come along, whose Words of Honour
 were taken. Two of these are the Earl of *Forfar*, who
 I am afraid will die, and Captain *Urquhart* of *Burnis-*
Yard, who is very ill wounded. We have also a good
 Number of Private Men Prisoners ; but the Number
 I do not exactly know.

We have lost, to our Regret, the Earl of *Strathmore*,
 and the Captain of *Clan-Ranald*, some are missing, but
 their Fate we are not sure of.

The Earl of *Penmure*, *Drummond* of *Logie*, and Lieu-
 tenant-Colonel *Macklean*, are wounded. This is all that
 I have to say now, but that I am, Yours, &c. M A R.

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There was also printed and publish'd at *Perth*, by the Command of the Earl of *Mar*, a Paper, entitul'd, '*An Account of the Engagement on the Sheriff-Moor, the 13th of November, 1715, betwixt the King's Army commanded by the Earl of Mar, and the Duke of Brunswick's, commanded by Argyle.*' Wherein he lays claim to the Victory. But when we consider the Colours, the Standards, the Cannon, the cover'd Waggon's, and Number of Prisoners which the Duke of *Argyle* brought with him from the Field of Battle; when, besides these Trophies of the Honour of the Day, we consider the effectual Defeat of the great Design of the Rebels to pass the *Forth*, and their cowardly Retreat from the Faces of their correcting Conquerors, to seek Security at *Perth*: I say, when all these Things are consider'd we shall never envy King *GEORGE*'s Enemies the hapless Glory of such Victories,

The publick Joy upon the Duke of *Argyle*'s Victory at *Dumblain*, was not a little heightned by the News that came to *London* much about the same Time, of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s having got together between 3 and 4000 Men, and marching them towards *Inverness*, came before that Place the 10th of *November*, and summon'd the Governor (*Sir John Mackenzie*) to surrender. *Sir John* who, with about 300 of his Clan, held it for the Earl of *Seaforth*, refused it. So the next Day his Lordship enter'd the Town, and *Mackenzie*, with his Garrison, retired into the Castle, out of which they stole the Night following, and fled towards the *Highlands*; so that the Earl of *Sutherland* took Possession of the Castle likewise on the 12th.

Upon the News of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Progress, *Mr. Alexander Gordon* of *Ardoch*, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the Shire of *Cromarty*, who, on the 16th of *November*, arriv'd in *London*, being sent Express by his Lordship to sollicite Supplies, embark'd again on Board a Man of War for the North of *Scotland*, carrying with him Money, Arms, and Ammunition, for his Lordship's Use.

On the 15th of November General Cadogan arriv'd in London from *Flanders*, by the Way of *Dover*; and the same Day 3000 of the *Dutch* Forces came up the River *Thames*; and after they had refresh'd themselves for some Days in their Quarters in the *Tower* Hamlets and *Southwark*, proceeded on the 23d by Land towards *Scotland*, whither the rest were order'd to go by Sea. But the Winds being contrary, they were forc'd to put into *Harwich* and some other Harbours; and those Troops not being us'd to the Sea, suffer'd so very much, that they desir'd to land and march wherever the King should think fit. Their Request being so reasonable, and the Weather being at this Time of the Year so uncertain and tempestuous, they were order'd to proceed by Land to *Scotland*; and their March, together with that of the 3000 from *London*, was so regulated, as to arrive at *Edinburgh* much about the same Time.

And now it being resolv'd to dislodge the Rebels from *Perth*, General Cadogan, pursuant to his Majesty's Command, set out on the 29th of November for *Scotland*; and Brigadier Petit with six Engineers under him, was order'd to march thither with all speed; and a fine Train of Artillery was shipp'd off at the *Tower*, and sent to *Scotland* for this Expedition.

About this Time Colonel Stern's Regiment arriv'd in the *Thames* from *Ghent*, where they were garrison'd; and brought Prisoners with them the Lord Clermont, Son to the Earl of *Middleton*, who in the Year 1708, was taken Prisoner in the Pretender's successless Invasion of *Scotland*, and Mr. *Murray*, who, by the Name of *Gordon*, had lately been with the Earl of *Mar*, and who were both taken in *Flanders*. The Lord Clermont was, on the 27th of November, committed to the *Tower*, and the other to *Newgate*.

'Tis now high Time for us to return to *Preston*, and to record what remarkable Occurrences were consequent to that Action; to our Account of which, we have already annex'd a List of the Prisoners taken there. But some Half-Pay Officers being found amongst them, who actually receiv'd their Pay, a Court-Marshal was held

at

at *Preston*, the 28th of *November*, to try the following Persons as Deserters, viz. the Lord *Charles Murray*, a younger Son to the Duke of *Atbol*, Major *Nairne*, and Captain *Lockart*, both of the late Regiment of Lord *Mark Kerr*; Captain *Shaftoe*, of Colonel *Frank's* late Regiment; Ensign *Erskine* of *Preston's* Regiment; and Ensign *Dalziel*, formerly Ensign in *Orkney's*. The five first were found Guilty, and sentenc'd to be shot to death; but Ensign *Dalziel* was acquitted as to the Crime of Desertion, upon his proving, that he had thrown up his Commission some Time before he engag'd in the Rebellion. The Lord *Charles Murray* was, both on account of his Youth, and in consideration of the Loyalty shewn, on this critical Occasion, by his Illustrious Father, respited till farther Orders. But the other 4 were, on the 2d of *December*, executed. About 500 of the inferior Prisoners were sent to the Castle of *Chester*, and a great many to *Liverpool*; but all the Noblemen and most considerable amongst them were sent to *London*, where they arriv'd on the 9th of *December*, being guarded from *Highgate* by Major General *Tatton*, Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Guards, at the Head of a Detachment of about 300 Foot Guards, and 120 Horse Grenadier-Guards. They were brought so far by Brigadier *Panton* Lieutenant Colonel of *Lumley's* Regiment of Horse, under a Guard of a Hundred of his Troopers. At *Highgate* every one of them had their Arms ty'd with a Cord coming cross their Back; and being thus pinion'd, they were not allow'd to hold the Reins of the Bridle, but had their Horses led by a Foot Soldier. In this disgraceful Posture they were rang'd into four Divisions, according to the four different Prisons to which they were allotted, viz. The Noblemen to the *Tower*; *Forster* and *Mackintosh*, with the other most criminal, to *Newgate*; others to the *Marshalsea*, and others to the *Fleet*; each Division being placed between a Party of Horse-Grenadiers, and a Platoon of Foot-Guards. In this manner General *Tatton* set out from *Highgate* about Noon, and proceeded to *London* through innumerable Crowds of Spectators of all Ages, Sexes,

and Conditions; his Drums beating all the Way a Triumphant March. Here it was that these unhappy Wretches began to taste the bitter Effects of their own Folly; for Death it self, to a generous Mind, must needs be preferable to the Infamy of such a Cavalcade. What Pains can equal the Distress of noble Souls expos'd to the Insults of the Populace? And how must it cut them to the Heart, first, to pass through the rude Reproach and Contempt of the Vulgar, before they fall Victims to the violated Laws of their Country? The Names of the chief of the said Prisoners are as follows, viz.

The Earl of *Derwentwater*, a Papist; the Lord *Widdrington*, a Papist; the Earl of *Nithisdale*, a Papist; the Earl of *Wintoun*, the Earl of *Carnwath*, Viscount *Kenmure*, Lord *Nairn*, the Master of *Nairn*, *Basil Hamilton* of *Baldeen*; *Edward Howard*, Brother of the Duke of *Norfolk*, a Papist, *Charles Ratcliff*, Brother of the Earl of *Derwentwater*, a Papist; *Charles Widdrington*, *Perigrine Widdrington*, Brothers of the Lord *Widdrington*, Papists.

Those of *Northumberland*, most of them Papists are, *James Swinburn*, *Edward Swinburn*, Brothers of *Sir William Swinburn* of *Capheaton*, *Thomas Barington*, *John Clavering* of *Caliley*, *Philip Hodgson* of *Tene*, ——— *Thornton* of *Netherwitten*, ——— *Riddle Jun.* of *Swinburn*, *William Ord* of *Wackworth-Grange*, *George Gibson Jun.* of *Stornecraft*, *Thomas Forster*, *Jun.* of *Etherstone*, ——— *Hall* of *Otterburne*, *William Shastoe* his Son.

Robert Cotton of *Geding* in *Huntingtonshire*, *John Cotton* his Son, *Lionel Walden* of *Huntington*, *Robert Pullen*, *Richard Gastoyne*, *George Budden*, *Charles Woogan*, *Nicholas Woogan*, *James Talbot*, *Robert Talbot*, *Henry Oxborough*; *Sir Francis Anderton* of *Loftock*, a Papist, *Ralph Standish* of *Standish*, a Papist, *Richard Townley* of *Townley*, a Papist, ——— *Trusley* of *Lodge*, a Papist, ——— *Dalton* of *Thurnham*, a Papist, *Thomas Butler* of *Raawcliff*, a Papist, ——— *Layburn* of *Nattshy*, a Papist, *Thomas Walton* of *Windsor*, a Papist, *Gabr. Heskett* of *Whitehill*, a Papist, *Cuthbert Heskett*, his Son, a Papist, *Albert Hodgson* of *Leighton*, a Papist, ——— *Tunstall*.

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James Dalryel, Uncle to the Earl of Carnwath, Edmund Maxwell of Garnsallock, William Grierson of Lag, Walter Riddell of Glen Kiddell, Charles Maxwell of Cowhill, Andrew Castie of Kirk-house, Matthew Harescapes, Robert Milellan of Bascob, John Maxwell of Steilton, William Irving, John Paterson of Preston-hall, James Paterson his Brother, William Anderson, William Maitland, Sir William Cockburn, John Masterfon, Alexander Deans, Mark Cars of Cock-pen, Alexander Straton, Alexander Foulis of Rath, William Dundass, David Hall, George Skinner, William Dalmarboy of Ravelrig, Alexander Congalton, Alexander Dalmarboy, William Dalmarboy, Sons of Sir Alexander Dalmarboy, Francis Congalton, Robert Heburn of Keith, John Heburn his Son, George Seton of Barns, Andrew Pitcairn, James Nicholson, Thomas Anderson of Whitburgh, George Seton of Garleton, William Dundass of Airth, David Bruce of Kincurd, Alexander Miln of Newmill, James Cornwall of Bowhard, Alexander Foster of Carsbony, William Mackintosh of Borlam, John Hamilton of Pumpberston, Alexander Murray of Stanhope, James Home of Aiton, John Cunningham of Bogendgrem, Alexander Crau of Kairgh-head, George Home of Wedderburn, George Home his Son; George Home of Whitfield, Alexander Home his Son; George Winrabam of Eymouth, John Winrabam his Son; William Maxwell of Munches, George Maxwell his Brother; Robert Caruthers of Ramlescales, Walter Scot of Wool, George Rutherford of Farington, William Scot, Gilbert Grierson, The rest are most Highland Officers and Servants of the above-named Gentlemen.

The same Day these Prisoners were brought to Town, two of them, viz. Mr. Richard Gascoigne and Mr. Thomas Butler, (one of the Duke of Ormond's natural Sons) were carried to the Cock-Pit, where they were examin'd before a Committee of the Privy-Council, and afterwards committed to the Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers. The next Day the Lord Viscount Kenmore, Mr. Ferfer, and Brigadier Mackintosh, were carried to the Cock-

Cock-Pit, where they were severally examin'd by a Committee of Council, and then remanded, the first to the *Tower*, and the other two to *Newgate*. The same Day likewise Mr. *Gascoigne* and Mr. *Butler* were examin'd a second Time, and then committed to *Newgate*. On *Monday* the 12th of *December*, the Earls of *Derwentwater* and *Nithisdale*, *Carnwath*, and *Wintoun*, the Lord *Widdrington*, and some others of the Principal of the Rebels, were also severally examin'd, and afterwards sent back to their respective Prisons. They had very little to say for themselves, save only, in general, *That they had acted upon Principles of Conscience, and whatsoever was allotted for them they were ready to undergo*. And now the Rebellion in *England* being totally suppress'd, the King's Household-Troops broke up their Camp in *Hide-Park* the next Day after the Prisoners were brought to *London*, and the Artillery was sent to the *Tower*. However, for the greater Security of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, an extraordinary Horse-Guard was plac'd in several Inns between *St. James's* and *Whitehall*, with Orders to patrolle all Night.

Let us now attend Affairs in *Scotland*. The Earl of *Mar*, after his Defeat at *Dumblain*, retir'd (as was said) to *Perth*; where receiving continual Accounts of the vast Preparations that were making against him at *Sterling*, he fortify'd all the Avenues leading to the Camp with the utmost Diligence. General *Cadogan* arriv'd at *Edinburgh* the 10th of *December*, and a few Days after went to *Sterling*; from whence he went with the Duke of *Argyle*; and several other Officers, to view the Field of Battle near *Dumblain*; and having observ'd the Situation of the Place, and consider'd the Dispositions made on both sides, that experienc'd General highly approved and commended the Conduct of his Majesty's General and Troops, who gained so signal an Advantage over the Rebels. Some time after this his Grace the Duke of *Argyle* directed the Commadore of the Ships employ'd in the *Firth*, to try if he could lie so near the Castle of *Burnt-Island*, as to be able to batter it; which he having done, the Rebels immediately quitted it; as they likewise

wife did, by sudden Orders from the Earl of *Mar*, all their Garrisons between the *Forth* and the *Tay*, with the greatest Precipitation. They left 6 Pieces of Cannon at *Burnt-Island*, 150 Bolls of Meal, several Barrels of salted Beef, Butter Cheese, &c. General *Cadogan* who was then at *Edinburgh*, upon receiving Advice of this, went to *Leith*, and order'd Sir *Robert Montgomery*, a Half Pay Lieutenant Colonel with three Companies of Foot, to pass the *Forth* immediately, and take Possession of the Town and Castle of *Burnt-Island*; which they accordingly did.

On the 22d of *December* the Pretender arrived at *Peterhead* in seven Days from *Dunkirk*, in a *French Ship*, formerly a Privateer of 8 Guns, well mann'd and arm'd, which immediately upon his Landing, set sail back again to *France*. The Pretender came on Shore with 6 Gentlemen only, among whom were the Marquis of *Tinmouth*, Son to the Duke of *Berwick*, and Lieutenant *Cameron*. The latter was sent immediately Express to *Perth*, where he arrived on the 26th, Upon which the Earls of *Mar* and *Marischal*, General *Hamilton*, and some others, set out from thence with 30 Horse to go and attend him. He lay the 1st Night at *Peterhead*, the 2d at *Newburgh* belonging to the Earl *Marischal*, and on the 24th pass'd through *Aberdeen* with his 5 Companions, and a Baggage Horses, unknown, being cloathed like a *Sea Officer*. That Night they came to *Fetterosse*, the Earl *Marischal*'s chief Seat, where they continued all *Tuesday* the 27th, when *Mar*, *Marischal*, and *Hamilton* came up to them; upon which the Pretender discover'd himself, and they all kiss'd his Hand. He designed to have pursued his Journey next Day towards *Perth*, but he was seized with an anguish Distemper, which detained him for some Days at *Fetterosse*. In the mean time, his Declaration was sent to all the Magistrates, Ministers, Justices of the Peace, &c. with Orders to publish the same; which many of them in the North of *Scotland*, did accordingly. A Copy of it we will insert here, as follows.

His

His Majesty's most Gracious DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

1. *JAMES VIII.* by the Grace of God, of *Scotland, England, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our Loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, Greeting. As we are firmly resolved never to omit any Opportunity of asserting our undoubted Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and of endeavouring to put our self into the Possession of that Right which is devolved upon us by the Laws of God and Man; so must we, in Justice to the Sentiments of our own Heart declare, That nothing in this World can give us so great Satisfaction, as to owe to the Endeavours of our Loyal Subjects, both our and their Restoration to that happy Settlement, which can alone deliver this Church and Nation from the Calamities which they lie at present under, and from those future Miseries which must be the Consequences of the present Usurpation. During the Life of our Dear Sister of Glorious Memory, the Happiness which our People enjoy'd, softned, in some Degree, the Hardship of our own Fate. And we must farther confess, That when we reflected on the Goodness of Her Nature, and Her Inclination to Justice, we could not but persuade our Self, That She intended to establish and perpetuate the Peace, which She had given to these Kingdoms, by destroying for ever all Competition to the Succession of the Crown, and by securing to us, at last, the Enjoyment of that Inheritance, out of which we had been so long kept; which Her Conscience must inform Her was our due, and which Her Principles must lead Her to desire we might obtain.

2. But since the Time when it pleased Almighty God to put a Period to Her Life, and not to suffer us to throw our self, as we then fully purposed to have done, upon our People, we have not been able to look on the present Condition of our Kingdoms, or to consider their future Prospect, without all the Horror

and

and Indignation which ought to fill the Breast of every
Scotsman.

3. ' We have beheld a Foreign Family, Aliens to our
Country, distant in Blood, and Strangers even to our
Language, ascend the Throne.

4. ' We have seen the Reins of Government put into
the Hands of a Faction, and that Authority, which
was designed for the Protection of All, exercised by a
few of the Worst, to the Oppression of the best and
greatest Number of our Subjects: Our Sister has not
been left at Rest in Her Grave: Her Name has been
scurrilously abused; Her Glory, as far as in these
People lay, insolently defaced, and Her Faithful Ser-
vants inhumanly persecuted: A Parliament has been
procured by the most unwarrantable Influences, and
by the grossest Corruption to serve the vilest Ends;
and they, who ought to be Guardians of the Liber-
ties of the People, are become the Instruments of
Tyranny. Whilst the principal Powers engaged in
the late Wars, enjoy the Blessing of Peace, and are
attentive to discharge their Debts and ease their People,
Great Britain, in the midst of Peace, feels all the Load
of a War; new Debts are contracted, new Armies
are raised at Home, *Dutch* Forces are brought into
these Kingdoms: And by taking Possession of the
Dutchy of *Bremen* in Violation of the Publick Faith,
a Door is opened by the Usurper to let in an Inunda-
tion of Foreigners from Abroad, and to reduce these
Nations to the State of a Province to one of the most
inconsiderable Provinces of the Empire.

5. ' These are some few of the many real Evils, into
which these Kingdoms have been betrayed, under
Pretence of being Rescued and Secured from Dangers
purely imaginary: And these are such Consequences
of abandoning the Old Constitution, as we persuade
ourselves, very many of those, who promoted the pre-
sent Unjust and Illegal Settlement never intended.

6. ' We observe with the utmost Satisfaction, that
the Generality of our Subjects are awakned with a
just Sense of their Danger, and that they show them-

‘ selves disposed to take such Measures as may effectually rescue them from that Bondage, which has, by the Artifice of a few Designing Men, and by the Concurrence of many unhappy Causes, been brought upon them.

7. ‘ We adore the Wisdom of the Divine Providence which has opened a Way to our Restoration, by the Success of those very Measures that were laid to disappoint us for ever. And we most earnestly Conjure all our loving Subjects, not to suffer that Spirit to faint or die away, which has been so miraculously rais’d in all Parts of the Kingdom; but to pursue, with all the Vigour and Hopes of Success which so just and righteous a Cause ought to inspire, those Methods, which the Finger of God seems to point out them.

8. ‘ We are come to take our Part in all the Danger and Difficulties to which any of our Subjects, from the greatest down to the meanest, may be exposed on this important Occasion, to relieve our Subjects of Scotland from the Hardships they groan under, on Account of the late unhappy Union; and to restore the Kingdom to its Ancient, Free, and Independent State.

9. ‘ We have before our Eyes, the Example of our Royal Grandfather, who fell a Sacrifice to Rebellion; and of our Royal Uncle, who, by a Train of Miracles, escaped the Rage of the barbarous and blood-thirsty Rebels, and lived to exercise His Clemency towards those who had waged War against His Father and Himself; who had driven him to seek Shelter in Foreign Lands, and who had even set a Price upon His Head.

10. ‘ We see the same Instances of Cruelty renewed against us by Men of the same Principles, without any other Reason than the Consciousness of their own Guilt, and the implacable Malice of their own Hearts: For in the Account of such Men, it is Crime sufficient to be born their King. But God forbid that we should tread in these Steps, or that the Cause of a Lawful Prince and an injur’d People should be carried on like that of Usurpation and Tyranny, and owe its Support to Assassins. We shall Copy after the Patterns above-men-

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tioned, and be ready, with the former of our Royal Ancestors, to Seal the Cause of our Country, if such be the Will of Heaven, with our Blood: But we hope for better Things: We hope, with the Latter, to see our just Rights, and those of the Church and People of *Scotland*, once more settled, in a Free Independent *Scots* Parliament on their ancient Foundation: To such a Parliament [which we will immediately Call] shall we entirely refer both our and their Interests; being sensible that these Interests, rightly understood, are always the same: Let the Civil as well as Religious Rights of all our Subjects receive their Confirmation in such a Parliament; let Consciences truly tender be indulged; Let Property of every Kind be better than ever secured: Let an act of General Grace and Amnesty extinguish the Fears, even of the most Guilty: If possible, let the very Remembrance of all which has preceeded this happy Moment be utterly blotted out, that our Subjects may be united to us, and to each other, in the strictest Bonds of Affection, as well as Interest.

II. 'And that nothing may be omitted, which is in our Power, to contribute to this desirable End, we do, by these presents, absolutely and effectually, for us, our Heirs and Successors, Pardon, Remit, and Discharge all Crimes of High-Treason, Misprision of Treason, and all other Crimes and Offences whatsoever, done or committed against us, or our Royal Father, of Blessed Memory, by any of our Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, who shall, at or after our Landing, and before they engage in any Action against us, or our Forces from that Time, lay hold of Mercy, and return to that Duty and Allegiance which they owe to us, their only Rightful and Lawful Sovereign.

'By the joint Endeavours of us and of our Parliament, urged by these Motives, and directed to these Views, we may hope to see the Peace and flourishing Estate of this Kingdom in a short Time restored, and we shall be equally forward to concert with our Parliament such further Measures, as may be thought necessary for leaving the same to future Generations.

‘ And we hereby require all Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, or their Deputies, and Magistrates of Burghs, to publish this our Declaration, immediately after it shall come to their Hands in the usual Places and Manner, under Pain of being proceeded against for Failure thereof, and forfeiting the Benefit of our General Pardon.

‘ Given under our Sign Manual and Privy Signet, at our Court at *Commercy* the 25th Day of *October*, and the Fifteenth Year of our Reign.

The Pretender, before he left *Lorrain*, writ a Letter to the *States-General*, countersigned *Higgon*; acquainting them, ‘ That he was going to take Possession of his Kingdoms; that he design’d to maintain the antient Treaties and Alliance between his Royal Predecessors and their High-Mightinesses; and therefore desir’d them, at least, to stand Neuter between him and his Competitor.

Some Time after his Arrival in *Scotland*, the Episcopal Clergy of *Aberdeen*, address’d him in the following Manner.

To the King’s most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of Aberdeen, presented to his Majesty by the Reverend Doctors James and George Gardens, Dr. Burnet, Mr. Dunbreck, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Maitland at Fetterosfe, the 29th of December, 1715, introduc’d by his Grace the Duke of Mar, and the Right Honourable the Earl Marischal of Scotland.

S I R,

‘ WE your Majesty’s most faithful and dutiful Subjects, the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of *Aberdeen*, do from our Hearts render Thanks to Almighty God for your safe and happy Arrival into this your ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, where your Royal Presence was so much longed for, and so necessary to animate your Loyal Subjects, our noble and

and generous Patriots, to go on with the invincible
 Courage and Resolution which they have hitherto so
 successfully exerted, for the Recovery of the Rights of
 their King and Country, and to excite many others
 of your good Subjects to join them, who only wanted
 this great Encouragement.

We hope, and pray that God may open the Eyes
 of such of your Subjects, as malicious and self-design-
 ing Men have industriously blinded with Prejudices a-
 gainst your Majesty, as if the Recovery of your just Right
 would ruin our Religion, Liberties and Property, which
 by the overturning of these Rights have been high-
 ly encroach'd upon: and we are perswaded, that
 your Majesty's Justice and Goodness will settle and
 secure those just Privileges, to the Conviction of your
 most malicious Enemies.

Almighty God has been pleased to train up your
 Majesty from your Infancy, in the School of the Cross;
 in which the Divine Grace inspires the Mind with true
 Wisdom and Virtue, and guards it against those false
 Blandishments by which Prosperity corrupts the
 Heart: And as this School has sent forth the most
 Illustrious Princes, as *Moses, Joseph and David*, so we
 hope the same infinitely wise and good God designs to
 make your Majesty, not only a Blessing to your own
 Kingdoms, and the true Father of them, but also a
 great Instrument of the general Peace and Good of
 Mankind.

Your Princely Vertues are such, that, in the Esteem
 of the best Judges, you are worthy to wear a Crown,
 tho' you had not been born to it; which makes us
 confident, that it will be your Majesty's Care to make
 your Subjects a happy People, and so to secure them
 in their Religion, Liberties and Property, as to leave
 no just Ground of Distrust, and to unite us all in true
 Christianity, according to the Gospel of Jesus Christ,
 and the Practice of the Primitive Christians.

We adore the Goodness of God, in preserving your
 Majesty amidst the many Dangers to which you have
 been

‘ been expos’d, and notwithstanding the hellish Con-
 ‘ trivances form’d against you, for encouraging Assassins
 ‘ to murder your Sacred Person, a Practice abhorred
 ‘ by the very Heathens. May the same merciful Pro-
 ‘ vidence continue still to protect your Majesty, to pro-
 ‘ per your Arms, to turn the Hearts of all the People
 ‘ towards you, to subdue those who resist your just Pre-
 ‘ tensions, to establish you on the Throne of your An-
 ‘ cestors, to grant you a long and happy Reign, to bless
 ‘ you with a Royal Progeny, and at last with an Im-
 ‘ mortal Crown of Glory. And as it has been, still is,
 ‘ and shall be our Care to instil into the Minds of the
 ‘ People true Principles of Loyalty to your Majesty, so
 ‘ this is the earnest Prayer of,

(May it please your Majesty)

*Your Majesty’s most Faithful, most Dutiful,
 and most Humble Subjects and Servants.*

To which Address his (pretending) Majesty was pleas’d
 to give the following Answer,

I Am very sensible of the Zeal and Loyalty you have expressed
 for me, and shall be glad to have Opportunities of giving you
 Marks of my Favour and Protection.

The Episcopal Laity of Aberdeen followed the Example of
 their Clergy, and, at the same Time, address’d the
 Pretender in the following Manner :

To the King’s most Excellent Majesty.

‘ **WE** your ever Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the
 ‘ Magistrates, Town-Council, and other your
 ‘ Majesty’s Loyal Subjects, Citizens of Aberdeen, do hear-
 ‘ tily congratulate your Arrival to this your Native and
 ‘ Hereditary Kingdom. Heaven very often enhaunces
 ‘ our Blessings by Disappointments ; and your Maje-
 ‘ sty’s

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ty's safe Arrival, after such a Train of Difficulties, and so many Attempts, make us not doubt but that God is propitious to your just Cause.

' As your Majesty's Arrival was seasonable, so it was surprizing. We were happy, and we knew it not. We had the Blessing we wish'd for, yet insensible till now, that your Majesty has been pleas'd to let us know, that we are the happiest, and so, we shall always endeavour to be the most Loyal of,

May it please your Majesty, &c.

The Pretender's Answer.

I Am very sensible of your Duty and Zeal you express for me in this Address; and you may assure your selves of my Protection.

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But to proceed: The Pretender being recover'd of the Aguish Distemper, which had detain'd him at *Fetterosse*, went from thence to *Brechin* on the 2d of *January*; he stay'd there till *Wednesday*, when he came to *Kinnaird*; on *Thursday* to *Glames*; and on *Friday* about 11 a Clock in the Morning, he made his Publick Entry on Horse-back into *Dundee*, with a Retinue of about 300 Men on Horse-back; having the Earl of *Mar* on his Right, and the Earl *Marischal* on his Left. He continued about an Hour on Horse-back in the Market-place, the People kissing his Hand all the while; and then he went and dined at *Steuart of Glanrully's*, where he also lodged. On *Saturday* he went from *Dundee* to *Castle-Lion*, another Seat of the Earl of *Strathmore's*, where he dined; and after to Sir *David Triplin's*, where he lodg'd; and on *Sunday* the 8th of *January* he arriv'd at *Scoon*, where he seem'd resolv'd to stay till he was Crown'd.

'Twas observeable, That in all the Places through which he pass'd, he never went to a Protestant Church, tho' Episcopal, as many expected, and others confidently reported he would do; but, on the contrary, having brought his own Confessor, Father *Innys*, and not a few Papists

Papists from France, he constantly perform'd with them his Devotions, after the Romish Way; which did not at all please some of his best Friends, tho' to gratify the Episcopalians, he caused the Presbyterian Ministers at Dundee, and some other Places, to be turn'd out, or imprison'd.

Another Act of his assumed Authority, was, his making several Lords, Knights, and Bishops; of which the famous Mr. Lesley was said to be one.

On Monday the ninth of January, about Noon, he made his Publick Entry on Horse-back into Perth, and having view'd the Garrison, return'd in the Evening to Scoon, where he fix'd his Council, and issued out several Proclamations, viz. One for a General Thanksgiving for his safe Arrival; another for praying for him in Churches; a third for the Currency of all Foreign Coins; a fourth, for summoning the Meeting of a Convention of Estates; a fifth, for all fencible Men from 16 to 60, to repair to his Royal Standard; and a sixth, for his Coronation, which was fix'd to the 23d of that Month. In the mean Time, in order to raise in the Minds of the People, an Esteem for the Pretender's Person, the Earl of Mar caus'd the following Letter to be publish'd.

Glames, January 5, 1715.

I Met the King at Fetterosse on Tuesday Se'ennight, where we staid till Friday; from thence we came to Brechin, then to Kinnaird, and Yesterday here. The King design'd to have gone to Dundee to Day, but there is such a Fall of Snow, that he is forced to put it off till to Morrow, if it be practicable then; and from thence he designs to go to Scoon. There was no haste in his being there sooner, for nothing can be done this Season, else he had not been so long by the Way. People every where as we have come along, are excessively fond to see him, and express that Duty they ought: Without any Compliment to him, and to do him nothing but Justice, set aside his being a Prince, he is really the finest Gentleman I ever knew:

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He has a very good Presence, and resembles King Charles a great deal. His Presence, however, is not the best of him: He has fine Parts, and dispatches all his Business himself, with the greatest Exactness. I never saw any Body write so finely. He is affable to a great Degree, without losing that Majesty he ought to have, and has the sweetest Temper in the World. In a Word, he is every way fitted to make us a happy People, were his Subjects worthy of him. To have him peaceably settled on his Throne, is what these Kingdoms do not deserve, but he deserves it so much, that I hope there's a good Fate attending him. I am sure there is nothing wanting to make the rest of his Subjects as fond of him as we are, but their knowing him as we do; and it will be odd if his Presence among us, after his running so many Hazards to compass it, do not turn the Hearts, even of the most obstinate. It is not fit to tell all the Particulars, but I assure you, he has left nothing undone, that well could be, to gain every Body, and I hope God will touch their Hearts.

I have Reason to hope, We shall very quickly see a new Face of Affairs abroad, in the King's Favour, which is all I dare commit to Paper.

M A R.

About this Time also, Copies were handed about, of the Pretender's Speech to his Council, on Monday the 16th of January, which was said to be as follows:

I Am now, on your repeated Invitations come among you; no other Arguments need be used of the great Confidence I place in your Loyalty and Fidelity to me, which I entirely rely on. I believe you are already convinc'd of my good Intentions to restore the ancient Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; if not, I am still ready to confirm to you the Assurances of doing all that can give you Satisfaction therein. The great Discouragements which presented, were not sufficient to deter me from coming to put my self at

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the Head of my faithful Subjects who were in Arms
 for me; and whatever shall ensue, I shall leave them
 no room for any Complaint that I have not done the
 utmost they could expect from me. Let those who
 forget their Allegiance, and are negligent of their own
 Good, be answerable for the Worst that may happen.
 For me, it will be no new thing if I am unfortunate;
 my whole Life, even from my Cradle, has shewn a
 constant Series of Misfortunes, and I am prepar'd (if
 it please God) to suffer the Threats of my Enemies,
 and yours. The Preparations which are making a-
 gainst us, will, I hope, quicken your Resolutions, and
 convince others, from whom I have had Assurances,
 that it is now no time to dispute what they have to do.
 If otherwise they shall by their Remissness be unmin-
 dful of their own Safety, I shall take it as my greatest
 Comfort, that I have acquitted my self in whatever
 could be expected from me. I recommend to you
 what is necessary to be done in the present Con-
 juncture. and, next to God, rely on your Council and
 Resolution.

Whether this Speech was genuine or no, which I will
 not pretend to determine, it was but ill back'd by the
 Behaviour of the *Pretender*, in which nothing appear'd
 of that Policy and Resolution which are absolutely ne-
 cessary to carry on great Undertakings. In the first
 Place, instead of indearing himself to Protestants, at
 least by Dissembling his Averseness to the Establish'd
 Religion, he shew'd an invincible Reluctance to com-
 ply with the usual Form of the *Coronation Oath*; which
 occasion'd the putting off that Ceremony. And as his
 avowed Bigotry to Popery occasion'd great Divisions a-
 mong his few Councillors, so his effeminate Appearance
 render'd him contemptible to the Soldiery and the
 People. He also gave an unpolitick Instance of his
 Cruelty, which generally denotes a pusillanimous Tem-
 per: For upon the News that the Duke of *Argyle*, and
 General *Cadogan* made great Preparations to march a-
 gainst him, he signed the following Order for burning the

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the Towns, Villages, and Houses, and destroying the Corn and Forage between *Dumblain* and *Perth*.

James R.

Whereas it is absolutely necessary for our Service, and the publick Safety, that the Enemy should be as much incommoded as possible, especially upon their March towards us, if they should attempt any thing against us or our Forces; and being this can by no means be better effected than by destroying all the Corn and Forage which may serve to support them on their March, and burning the Houses and Villages which may be necessary for quartering the Enemy, which nevertheless it is our Meaning should only be done in Case of absolute Necessity; concerning which we have given our full Instructions to *James Graham* Younger of *Braco*: These are therefore Ordering and Requiring you how soon this Order shall be transmitted to your Hands by the said *James Graham*, forthwith, with the Garrison under your Command, to burn and destroy the Village of *Auchterarder*, and all the Houses, Corn, and Forage whatsoever within the said Town, so as they may be rendred entirely useless to the Enemy. For doing whereof this shall be to you, and all you employ in the Execution hereof, a sufficient Warrant. Given at our Court of *Schoon* this 17th Day of *January*, in the Fifteenth Year of our Reign, 1715-16.

By His Majesty's Special Command,

To Colonel Patrick Graham, or the Commanding Officer for the Time of our Garrison of *Tullibardine*.

M A R.

What aggravates this Piece of Barbarity is, that the Inhabitants of those Places had already been very much

impoverish'd by the Taxes and Contributions which the Rebels had extorted from them ; so that the burning of their Habitations came little short of destroying their Persons, since they had no Place to shelter them against the Rigour of the Season, nor any thing left to subsist upon, but must be oblig'd to travel a considerable Way for Relief, to such Places as were under the Protection of the King's Troops, where the Provisions must also be very much exhausted, because the Army carry'd with them Provisions of all Sorts for twelve Days ; and tho' the incommoding King GEORGE's Army was the Pretence for this Piece of Inhumanity, it could amount to no more than to oblige the Troops to lie one Night in the open Fields.

About this Time his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Earl of Sutherland to be Lord Lieutenant of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland, in the Room of the Earl of Morton deceas'd ; and as a farther Mark of his Royal Favour, his Majesty was also pleased to write, with his own Hand, the following Letter to his Lordship.

St. James's, January 17, 1718.

GEORGE R.

MY Lord Earl of Sutherland having been inform'd from several Parts of the good Services you do me, and of the wise Dispositions you have made to maintain the Important Post of Inverness, I would not let slip the Occasion that offers it self, to assure you, that I am very sensible of so useful Services, and which, you may depend, I shall not forget : I hope you will continue them with more Attention than ever, now that my Army is upon the Point of Marching against the Rebels. I do not doubt but that the Ship which carries to you Arms and Money, has reach'd you by this Time. So I pray God, my Lord Earl of Sutherland, to have you in his safe and holy Keeping.

January the 9th, General Cadogan set out from Edinburgh for Sterling, to assist at a General Council of War, which the Duke of Argyle had call'd ; wherein, the March of the Army was fully concerted, and the order of Battle settled, as is set forth in the following Scheme.

ORDER

ORDER of BATTLE of the KING's ARMY in SCOTLAND.

His Grace the Duke of ARGYLE, General, and Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant-General CADOGAN.

Major-General Sabine.
Brigadier Newton,

Evans,
Chamberlain,
Monteale
Morrison,

Wetherburn.
Steuart.

FIRST LINE.

Sirler, Chamberlain, Palant, Shippenback, Clayton, Egerton, Fusiliers,

Wills.

Carpen-Ker.

Evans, Port-
more.

Lieutenant-General VANDERBECK.
Major-General WIGHTMAN.

the late REBELLION.

Brigadier Cronstrom,

SECOND LINE.

Brigadier Grant.

Rantzau, May, May, Cronstrom, Wightman, Grant, Shannon, Montague, Morrison.

Stanhope.

Newton.

Body of Reserve

Brigadier LABADIE.

Zoutland,

Smith,

Weldern,

Stairs.

Stairs.

On the 24th, My Lord Duke went with General Cadogan, to view the Roads leading to *Perth*; which put the Rebels into so great a Consternation, that some of their small Garrisons abandon'd their Post in *Fife*, and retired behind the River *Ern*. Upon his return to *Sterling*, his Grace ordered out a Detachment to take Post at *Dumblain*, and another at *Down*, 2 Miles farther on the Way to *Perth*. And altho' the sudden Thaw, which happen'd the Day before, and was attended with a great fall of Snow, had rendered the Roads extream difficult, yet having receiv'd positive Orders from Court, to march forthwith against the Rebels, My Lord Duke was resolved to surmount all Obstacles. On the 26th, two Pieces of Cannon, and 4 Mortars, arrived safely at *Sterling* from *Berwick*: And now his Grace wanted nothing but a Company of Gunners and Engineers for the Service of the Artillery; and these were on the 29th in the Morning brought up to his Camp by Colonel *Borgard*, who the Day before arrived in the *Forth* of *Edinburgh*, with the Man of War and Transports, that had on Board the Artillery and Stores so long expected from *London*. Hereupon his Majesty's Army under the Command of the Duke of *Argyle*, advanced the same Day from *Sterling* to *Dumblain*. That Morning a Detachment of his Majesty's Troops, with 2 Pieces of Canon, approaching the Castle of *Braco*, the Rebels in Garrison there abandon'd the same. The next Morning a Detachment of 200 Dragoons and 400 Foot, with 2 Pieces of Canon, march'd to *Tullibardine*, to dislodge the Rebels from thence, and to cover the Country People who were employ'd upon the Roads, for the more commodious March of the Army, which that Day proceeded to *Ayrdoek*, and *Auchterarder*, and on the 31st of *January* pass'd the River *Ern*, without Opposition, and advanced to *Tullibardine*, within 8 or 9 Miles of *Perth*.

My Lord Duke's rapid March so surprized the Rebels, that that very Morning about Ten of the Clock, they abandon'd *Perth*, marching off over the *Tay* upon the Ice; and about Noon the Pretender himself who came to that Place the Day before, follow'd his flying Adherents,

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rents, with Tears in his Eyes. The Rebels went off in such Confusion and Precipitation, that they left their Canon behind them; only they threw Three of the largest of them into the River. The Duke of *Argyle* having the same Day, about 4 in the Afternoon, receiv'd Intelligence of their Flight, immediately order'd out a Detachment of 400 Dragoons, and 1000 Foot; and on the 1st of *February*, about One in the Morning, his Grace and General *Cadogan*, arriv'd at *Perth* with the Dragoons. The 1000 Foot which set out with his Grace from *Tullibardine*, got also to *Perth* about Ten that Morning, as did the rest of his Majesty's Troops in the Evening. Some of the *Highlanders* could not, even in their Flight, forbear Pilfering: For hearing of some Brandy and *Uisquebaugh* that was hid in *Perth*, they stop'd and seized it; and several of them drank so plentifully, that a Party of Colonel *Campbel* of *Finab's* Men, who march'd as an advanc'd Guard to the Royal Army, took them Prisoners. The Duke of *Argyle* having resolv'd to pursue the Runaways with the utmost Diligence, without giving them Time to recover from their Consternation, his Grace advanc'd on the 2d of *February* to *Errol*, with six Squadrons of Dragoons, three Battallions, and 800 detach'd Foot; and the next Day proceeded to *Dundee*, where the rest of the Army came on the 4th. The Rebels with the *Pretender*, having retir'd from *Dundee* to *Montrose*, his Grace sent on the 3d, a Detachment towards *Aberbrothick*, within Eight Miles of *Montrose*; and on the 4th in the Morning, his Grace order'd also Major-General *Sabine*, with three Battallions, 500 detach'd Foot, and 50 Dragoons, to march to *Aberbrothick*. There being two Roads to *Montrose*, one by *Brechin*, the other by *Aberbrothick*, his Grace detach'd the same Day Colonel *Clayton* with 300 Foot and 50 Dragoons, to march by the Way of *Brechin*; giving Orders as well to Major-General *Sabine*, as to Colonel *Clayton*, to set the Country People to Work to clear the Roads. His Grace having divided the rest of his Army into two Bodies, for marching with the greater Expedition, proceeded on the 5th in the Morning with all the Cavalry by

by the upper Road towards *Brechin*, as did Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with the Infantry towards *Aberbrothick*, the whole Army being to join the next Day near *Montrose*.

On the other Hand the Pretender received Advice at *Montrose* on the 14th of *February* about 4 in the Afternoon, that Part of the King's Army was advancing towards *Aberbrothick*; whereupon, he order'd the Clans which had remained with him after his Flight from *Perth*, to be ready to march about 8 at Night towards *Aberdeen*, where he assur'd them a considerable Force would soon come to them from *France*. At the Hour appointed for their March, the Pretender ordered his Horses to be brought before the Door of the House in which he lodged, and the Guard which usually attended him to mount, as if he designed to go on with the Clans to *Aberdeen*; but at the same Time he slipped privately out on Foot, accompanied only by one of his Domesticks; went to the Earl of *Mar*'s Lodgings, and from thence by a By-way to the Water-side, where a Boat waited, and carried him and the Earl of *Mar* on Board a French Ship of about 90 Tons, called the *Maria Teresa* of *St. Malo*. About a Quarter of an Hour after, two other Boats carried the Earl of *Melfort* and the Lord *Drummond*, with Lieutenant-General *Sheldon*, and Ten other Gentlemen, on Board the same Ship; and then they hoisted Sail and put to Sea. The Earls *Mavischal* and *Southesk*, the Lord *Tinmouth*, Son to the Duke of *Berwick*, General *Gordon*, with many other Gentlemen and Officers of Distinction, were left behind to shift for themselves: Upon which the Clans, for the most part dispersed, and ran to the Mountains, and about a Thousand of them who continued in a Body, march'd towards *Aberdeen*.

General *Cadogan* receiving this News, hasten'd his March towards *Montrose*, where he arriv'd the 5th of *February*, in the Afternoon, with the Regiments of *Wills*, *Edgerton*, and *Clayton*, and 600 detached Foot. The same Night the Duke of *Arzyle* came to *Brechin*, within five Miles of *Montrose*, with all the Dragoons; Lieutenant-General

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General Vanderbeck with the Foot lay at *Aberbrothick*; and they all continued their March on the 6th towards *Aberdeen*, in Pursuit of the Rebels.

The same Day, General Gordon, who took upon him the Command of the Remains of the Forces of the Rebels, produced to them at *Aberdeen*, a Letter from the Pretender, in which he acquainted his Friends, *That the Disappointments he had met with, especially from Abroad, had obliged him to leave that Country; that he thanked them for their Services, and desired them to advise with General Gordon, and consult their own Security, either by keeping in a Body or separating*: At the same Time, General Gordon, acquainted them, that they could not receive any more Pay. On the 7th of *February* in the Morning, the Van of the Rebels march'd from *Aberdeen*, as did their Rear about Two in the Afternoon; and their main Body lay at *Old Meldrum*; but about 200 of their Horse, amongst whom were many of their Chiefs, with *Irish* and other Officers, who came lately from *France*, went towards *Peterhead*, in order to imbarck there. The Duke of *Argyle* follow'd the Rebels very closely; for, on the 8th of *February*, his Grace arriv'd at *Aberdeen*, with a Detachment of 50 Dragoons, and 400 Foot; and the rest of the King's Forces being come, the same Day, in the Neighbourhood, his Grace detach'd Major-General *Evans* with 200 Dragoons and 400 Foot, to endeavour to intercept the Horse of the Rebels, if finding they could not get off at *Peterhead*, they made towards *Frazersburg*, as his Grace was inform'd they design'd to do.

Sir *John Fennings*, Admiral of the *White*, having about the middle of *January*, been named to command a Squadron of 10 Men of War, appointed to cruize in the *Firth of Edinburgh*, and on the *Eastern Coast of North-Britain*: He repair'd by Land to *Edinburgh*, where he arriv'd the 24th, and as soon as he was inform'd that the King's Army was marching towards *Perth*, he hoisted his Flag on Board his Majesty's Ship the *Oxford*, then in the *Fyrth or Forth of Edinburgh*, and at the same Time order'd out several Frigates to attend the Motions both of the *Royal Forces* and of the *Rebels*, in order to assist the one and

and distress the other. At the same Time five or six of his Majesty's Ships of War were cruizing on the Western Coast of North-Britain, and fifteen more in the Channel, on the Coasts of England and France.

The Pretender, with the Earl of Mar, and some others, having, notwithstanding these Dispositions, found Means to get away by Sea, some were apt to cast Reflections on the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships, as if they had been Negligent in the Discharge of their Duty: But the following Account which the Government thought fit to publish in the Gazette, entirely clears them from that groundless Imputation.

Edinburgh, Feb. 23. The Royal-Anne Galley, Pearl Port-Mahon, Deal-Castle, and Phoenix, are returned from Cruizing. It appears by the Journal of Capt. Stuart, that he had early Intelligence of the Pretender's having put to Sea from Montrose in a clean tallowed French Snow, which rowed out of the Harbour, and close in along Shore a good way, and her Sails furled. The Port-Mahon lay all that Night within two Leagues of the Harbour's Mouth, but 'twas so very dark, there was no seeing a Ship a Quarter of a Mile distant. Capt. Stuart and the Pearl were off Aberdeen; and when the Rebels marched out of that Town, having Notice of their hastening Northwards, and that Lord Tinmouth and 150 French Officers were contriving to make their Escape from Peterhead or Frazersburgh, he immediately dispatch'd away the Pearl and Phoenix with Orders to lie off those Places, which effectually disappointed them. He lay himself off Aberdeen, till the Duke of Argyle's arrival there. The Wind afterwards blowing hard Southerly, he disposed the Ships chiefly on the South Coast of Murray-Fryth; sent, by the Deal-Castle, a Letter to the Earl of Sutherland, to apprize him of the Flight of the Rebels, and to prepare him to receive them in Case they should make a Push at Inverness; and traced Lord Tinmouth and his Associates as far as Port Sany, where seeing a Ship of War lying to intercept them, they despair'd of Success on the Coast, and therefore they joined the Clans on the 10th Instant, and took to the Mountains. All the Ships kept the Sea diligently when Wind and Weather would permit, and observ'd the Motions of his Majesty's Army so carefully, that the Duke of Argyle did not pass

through

through any Port Town, without finding some Ships ready to put in Execution any Service his Grace might have had to propose. On the 21st, Sir John Jennings received Advice from the Lord Lovat, That a Vessel, with the Pretender's Plate, and other Effects on Board, and a considerable Sum of Money for his Use, had lately put into the Lewis, and that many of the Chiefs of the Rebels were making off to the Sky and other North-west Islands: Whereupon he immediately order'd the Drake-Sloop thither, with Instruction to cruise about the Orkneys, if the Wind should then be contrary; and by Express, directed Captain Stuart of the Alborough, to dispatch the Happy-Sloop thither, and to cruise himself with the Lively for 14 Days about the Isles of Inlay, Mull, and Canney, to endeavour to intercept the Rebels, or any Vessels employed for their Relief.

To return to the Duke of Argyle, whom we left at Aberdeen, his Grace receiv'd there, on the 12th of February, a Letter from Major-General Evans, importing, That the Party of the Rebels which he pursued, got to Fraserburgh, a March before him, and when he arrived there, were gone to Bamf: Whereupon he detach'd after them, Colonel Campbell of Finab, with 40 Dragoons and 400 Foot: That he was returned himself with 160 Dragoons; and that the Pretender's Physician surrender'd to him at Fraserburgh. The next Day his Grace had Intelligence from Colonel Grant, That he had taken Possession of Castle-Gordon; and that General Gordon and the main Body of the Rebels having come that Way, were march'd up Strath-Spey and Strath-Don, which it was concluded must be with an Intent to separate, and retire each Clan to his own Country. Thus the Passage being left clear between Aberdeen and Inverness, the Duke of Argyle order'd 4 Battallions, and one Regiment of Dragoons, design'd to be quarter'd in that Part of the Country, to march on the 15th to Inverness. And for the better preventing the Rebels joining again, and the more convenient Quartering his Majesty's Troops the rest of the Winter Season, his Grace thought fit to dispose of them according to the following Scheme.

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Battalions
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Battalions

I	0	0	At Fort William alias Inverlocey	} Lord Vis. Irwin's Re- ment of Foot.
I	0	0	At Dumbartoun	Col. Egerton's Regim.
I	I	0	At Glasgow	Brig. Morison's Regim. and a Squadron of the Lord Portmore's.
I	I	0	At Sterling	Col. Montague's Regim. and a Squadron of Portmore's.
I	0	2	At Perth Briga. Chambrier	Gen. Wightman's Regim. and those of Chambrier and Sturler.
I	0	I	At Dunkeld	Col. Clayton's and Pal- lant's Regiments.
0	2	2	At Aberdeen Gene- ral Montese's and Brigad. Labadie.	Gen. Wills's Ld. Shan- non's, Rantzen, and Zoutland's Regiments, with Stairs's Two Squadrons.
2	0	2	At Inverness	E. of Orrery's, Grant's Weldern and Smith's Regiments.
0	2	0	At Elgin	Gen. Carpenter's Drag.
0	0	2	At Dundee, Briga- dier Cronstroom.	Slippenbach and Cron- stroom's Regiments.
0	2	0	At Arbroath	Col. Newton's Dragoons.
0	0	2	At Montrose, Lieu. Gen. Vanderbeck.	Mey's Regiment.
0	2	0	At Brichen	Gen. Evans's Dragoons.
0	2	0	At Edinburgh	Col. Stanhope's Drag.
0	2	0	In Fife	Col. Ker's Drag.

The Duke of *Argyle* having thus gloriously finish'd the most laborious and hard Campaign that ever was known, left the Command of his Majesty's Troops to Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and return'd to *London*, where he arriv'd the 6th of *March*.

We have since continual Accounts from the North, of the Rebel-Chiefs surrendring themselves, and making off in great Numbers out of the Kingdom; so that they plainly look upon their Cause as entirely sunk: And we may congratulate our Reader here upon the Restoration of the Tranquility of *Scotland*, and the Extinction of the blackest and most execrable Rebellion that ever arose in the World.

I do not question, but the Course of our History has inspired the Reader with a just Hatred of these Enemies to their Country; and with high Notions of the Wisdom of King *GEORGE*, the Vigilance of his Ministers, and the Bravery of his Officers. But there is one Thing that I am very solicitous he should particularly note, and that is, the no less conspicuous than wonderful Interposition of the Divine Providence in Defence of the holy Religion and happy Constitution of these Kingdoms, when incurable Destruction was rushing upon us with a dreadful Innundation.

When we reflect on the seasonable Discovery of the deep and horrid Conspiracy formed in *England*; the critical Death of *Lewis* the 14th of *France*; the Detection of the Design upon *Edinburgh* Castle; the providential Diversion of the united Rebels, from cutting off the few harraisd Troops of General *Carpenter*; their retiring from *Ribble-Bridge* without disputing it against the King's Forces; their easy Reduction at *Preston*, and the amazing Conduct of the Earl of *Mar*, who would not venture with a Threefold Force, to attack a Handful of Men wearied with the Pursuit of their Enemies. I say, when we reflect on these Things, we cannot but perceive the Finger of God; who not only refused to bless the Arms of perjur'd Traitors, but also infatuated their Understandings, and bereaved them

them of Wisdom and Council. When I record their precipitate Flight from their fortify'd Capital of Perth, I can't help thinking of Benhadad's Army of Syrians, whom God caused to hear a Noise of Chariots, and a Noise of Horses, even the Noise of a great Host; which so terrify'd them, that we read, *They arose, and left their Tents, and their Horses, even the Camp as it was, and fled for their Life, strowing the Road as far as the River Jordan, with their Garments and Vessels, which they threw away in their Haste.* The Foot-steps of Rout and Confusion which the Rebels left behind them at Perth, are so like these, that one would almost think they had been struck with Pannick Fear in some Analogous manner by the Ministry of Angles.

Let it be observed also, that in the Course of this History we have seen not only a constant Series of Disappointments attending the Parricides in all their unblest'd Enterprizes; but also the remarkable Punishment which has overtaken some of them. God Almighty has been pleas'd not only to defeat their Hellish Purposes, but has poured forth Contempt, Distress, and Death upon the Heads of these wicked Projectors. 'Tis true, the Execution of two of the Rebel Lords, after the appearing Frankness of their Confession, and the seeming Penitence which they solemnly profess'd; did offend many well-meaning tender Hearts. But when they saw the same Men when they came to die renouncing their Repentance, avowing their Crimes, and making a Merit of Suffering for the Cause of Popery and Tyranny, they were soon undeceived, and acknowledged the Wisdom of the Government in cutting off Persons of such dangerous Spirits. Besides, how could it be called Severity, to inflict the strictest Justice on those cruel Men, who had excited a Civil War in the Bowels of their own Country? And who, if the Goodness of God to these Nations, had not prevail'd with him to deliver them up into the Hands of our Governors, would soon have made one *Aceldama* of the whole Kingdom? Let us call to Mind the Town of Preston, and the Fields beyond

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Dumblain, and consider how many of our gasping Countrymen breathed out their Souls there in the glorious Defence of our Holy Religion, and our Civil Liberties, and then tell me, is it not pity that *British* Ground should be thus fatten'd with the generous Streams of *British* Blood? Does not such a Sight as this demand our Sighs, our Sorrow and Compassion? Shall so many noble Heroes, who have fought the Cause of Freedom in Foreign Lands, at last, fall unrevenged, the *Martyrs* of their Country at *Home*; while we behold *them* die without a Tear, but kindly weep over their *Murderers*? This is making such a preposterous Use of our Passions, as at once Affronts and Disgraces Human Nature. But we cannot enough admire the Noble Firmness and Laudable Inflexibility of the King on this Occasion; who seeing the Necessity of an Act of Publick *Justice*, was resolved it should be such in all its Circumstances; and that nothing should screen the *greatest* Delinquent from being made an Example to the rest. The *Justice* which is too often seen in Courts, has an immodest Face without a Veil, and rolling Eyes that testify corrupt and covetous Desires; where *she* presides, happy are the *Rich* Transgressors, *they* shall never suffer. But the mighty Train that solicited for the Life of the Lord *Derwentwater*, could never find the *Justice* which attends the Throne of King *GEORGE*, with the sacred Bandage removed from off her Eyes; so that she was always blind to all Distinction and Respect to the Persons of Offenders: With one Hand, she ever poiz'd the equal *Scales*, and the other was constantly fill'd with the righteous *Sword*; so that neither of them was at Leisure to receive the proffer'd *Bribe*. In spite therefore of all the Efforts of his numerous Friends, this Rebel-Chief was the first that suffer'd. His Youth, his Wealth, and mighty Interest availed him nothing; and tho' he was possess'd of all the Goods of Fortune, yet he was forced to submit to the *impartial* Stroke. And thus has *Justice* triumph'd! Let *Mercy* now (in the Name of God) take her turn to display her comfortable Beams: They are both of them Divine Virtues

Vertues, and reflect an equal Glory on the Thrones of Princes. And we may rest assured, that the Monarch Heaven has indulged us with, whose Royal Mind is stor'd with every Regal Vertue, will take all Opportunities that are consistent with his consummate Prudence, to shew his Inclination to the God-like Exercise of Clemency. I will shut up my History with the Advice of the Royal Philosopher; *Let us fear God, and Honour the King, and meddle not with those who are given to change.*

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APPENDIX.

****** Note, *This follows after the Word Brae-mar, at 37th Line of Page 15.*

THE Scheme for Scotland was agreed upon at the Meeting of *Aboyne*, as follows.

The Earls of *Nithisdale* and *Carnwath* were appointed joint Generals for the Counties of *Nithisdale*, *Annundale*, and *Stewarty of Galloway*, in the South of Scotland, to form Troops and give Commissions in that District.

The Viscount *Kenmure* for the Shire of *Galloway*.

The Earls of *Traquair* and *Hume* for *Tividdale*, *Tweedale*, and Shire of *Berwick*.

The Earl of *Wintoun* for East *Lothaen*.

Mr. *Lockart* for Middle *Lothaen*.

Sterling of Keer, and Sir *Hugh Paterson* of *Banockburn*, for the Shire of *Sterling*.

The Master of *Burleigh* for *Kinross-shire*.

The Lord *Lion* and Master of *Sinckler*, for the Shire of *Eise*.

The Marquiss of *Tullibardine* and Lord *Drummond*, for *Perthshire*.

The Earls of *Straithmoor* and *Southesk*, for *Angus*.

The Earl of *Penmoor* for the *Merns*.

The Earl Marshal for the Shire of *Aberdeen*.

The Marquiss of *Huntley*, for the Shires of *Murray* and *Ross*, and his own Vassels every where.

The Lord *Duffins*, for *Bamf* and *Southerland*.

Every Clan in the *Highlands* to be commanded by its own Chief, and independant of any other General, except the Earl of *Mar*, Generalissimo and Vice-Roy; and that all these Lords shall draw out their most sensible Men to join the Royal Standard when set up.

How the Lords Lieutenants in the South of *Scotland*, *Preston* in *Lancashire* hath pretty well inform'd you.

The Earls of *Traquair* and *Hume* did not act, but deputed *Murray* of *Stanhope* to command the Gentlemen of their District.

The Earls of *Nithsdale*, *Carnwath*, and *Kenmure*, kept their Day; but finding their Body being all Horse, and several too small to maintain the Revolt in their District, and at too great a Distance from the Standard to join, were oblig'd to send to the Earl of *Mar* for a Reinforcement of Foot; which, with great Difficulty, was sent them cross the *Firth*: But they wanting Ammunition, were oblig'd, contrary to their own Inclinations and Opinion, to abandon their own Scheme, and follow *Foster* of *Northumberland* into *England*, on his Promise of either taking *Newcastle* or *Liverpool*, to furnish them with Ammunition; and so were all miserably taken at *Preston*, which hath intirely restored Peace to the Southern Part of *Scotland* from *England* to the River *Forth*.

To give you the juster Idea of this Revolt, you must permit me a little to enter into the Characters of the Persons who had the Commands given them of the several Shires, and then you will be able to make a Judgment of the whole.

The Earl of *Nithsdale* is Chief of the two Ancient and Noble Families of *Maxwel* and *Harris*: As to the First, He is Lord of the Castle of *Dumfrees* and *Carlawrack*, by which he has a great Power in the Shire of *Dumfrees*: As the Second, He is Hereditary Steward of the Stewarty of *Galloway*, and hath a great Command there. He is (as his Family has generally been) a Papist, has

always

always liv'd up to his Estate, and went to France the last Peace, and married a Daughter of the Duke of *Powis* : He is Cousin-German to the late Duke *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Queensbury*, the Marquis of *Annandale*, and Earls of *Orkney* and *Forfar*.

The Earl of *Carnwath* who was joyn'd with them in that Commission is the Chief of the Family of *Dayel*, who hath a good Interest in *Annandale* ; His Father was a great Patriot in King *James's* Time, in taking off the Penal Laws and Test in that Reign ; and this Lord was bred and continues to be a Protestant : Their Commission was design'd to break the Interest of the Marquis of *Annandale*, who was lately made Lord Lieutenant of those Shires by King *George*.

The Viscount *Kennure* is a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which hath been grafted for many Generations in the Shire of *Galloway* : His Predecessors were amongst the first Reformers, and his Father rais'd a Regiment of Foot at his own Charge at the Revolution for King *William* ; but marrying a Sister of the Earl of *Galloway's* in second Marriage, and making over most of the Estate to her Children, this Lord, in a Disgust, went to France, and continu'd with the late King *James* till his Father's Death, and hath been Zealous in that Cause ever since. He hath but a very small Estate, and very little Interest in his Country.

The Earl of *Wintoun* is Chief of the *Seaton's*, one of the Noblest and Antientest Families in Scotland ; and indeed there is but few among the antient Nobility, but what proceed from that Family : *Shakespier* in his *Mackbeth* does Justice to one of his Ancestors, the Lord *Seaton*, before the Days of your *Edward* the Confessor. This Lord went to *Preston*, where he was taken by Accident, contrary to their Scheme ; but the Detachment of Foot which *Mar* sent by Lord *Nairn* and *Mackintosh*, to join the Borderers, being oblig'd to take Shelter at his Castle at *Seaton* in their Way to *England* ; he was brought under the Necessity, for the Safety of his own Person, to go along with them. His Estate is above Five Thousand Pound a Year, and all of it within Ten Miles of

Edinburgh, one can hardly tell whether he is Papist or Protestant: He hath been much abroad, famous for Magots, hath been lost for Years together, without his Tenants knowing who to pay their Rents too; but I never heard he profess'd any Religion.

The Lord *Nairn*, who with *Mackintosh* commanded the Detachment of Foot sent by *Mar* to the Borders, is Brother to the present Duke of *Atbol*, is a firm Protestant, hath a good Estate, but very little Interest in the Southern Counties he was sent too.

Mr. *Lockhart* is a Son of the famous Sir *George Lockhart*, who was President of the Sessions at the Revolution, and was Shot by a Jacobite: This Gentleman was often Member of Parliament, and a Commissioner of the Publick Accounts in the late Administration: He hath a very great Estate, and is now Prisoner in the Castle of *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Linlithgo* is Chief of the Family of *Levington's*, and hath a very good Interest in his Country: He was one of the Sixteen Peers under the late Administration, and hath a very good Estate.

The Master of *Burleigh*, Son to the Lord *Burleigh*, is Chief of the Family of *Belfour*, hath no great Estate was a Fugative for lying with a School-Master's Wife, and Killing the Husband..

The Marquis of *Tullibardine* is eldest Son to the Duke of *Atbol*, and the Lord *Drummond* to the Earl of *Perth*.

The Earl of *Strathmoor* is Chief of the Family of *Lyon*, a very good Family, and was killed on the late Skirmish at *Dumblain*: His Mother is a Daughter of the Earl of *Chesterfield* in *England*.

Lord *Ogilvy* is eldest Son to the Earl of *Airly*, and has a vast Following of his own Name in that Shire.

The Earl of *Penmure* is Chief of the Family of *Mauls*: He married a Sister of the late Duke *Hamilton's*, and was always since the Revolution a Non-juror: He hath above Ten Thousand Pound a Year.

The Earl of *Marischal* is Chief of the antient Family of the *Keiths*, and hereditary Great Marshal of *Scotland*: He was Colonel to the Horse Grenadiers when King

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GEORGE landed, and rode at the Head of them at the King's Publick Entry into *London*: He also walk'd at the Coronation of King *GEORGE*, and did him Homage.

The Marquis of *Huntley* is eldest Son to the Duke of *Gordon*, bred a Papist, married the Daughter of the Earl of *Peterborough*; and is a Nobleman of great Power.

The Lord *Duffus* is a Branch of the Family of *Southerland*: He was Captain of a Man of War in Queen *ANNE*'s time; but quitted his Commission in the *Streights* at her Death.

Murray of *Stanhope* is of an antient Family, and of great Interest in *Tweedale*.



FROM



FROM THE
CONFERENCES
AT
PERTH.

AT the first News of the C——'s Arrival, it is impossible to express the Joy and Vigour of our Men: Now we hop'd the Day was come when we should live more like Soldiers, and should be led on to face our Enemies, and not lie mouldring away into nothing; attending the idle Determinations of a disconcerted Council; but our Joy was very much abated, when we came to hear that there was no Troops arriv'd, only about Eighty Officers, which in Truth there was not by above half the Number.

We were indeed buoy'd up with the Account spread abroad, that the Troops were shipping off, and might be expected in a very few Days; that the Ch—— being willing to encourage his Friends with his Presence, and eager to be at the Head of his Armies, could not be easie in staying any longer for the Shipping the Troops, but resolv'd, tho' with the extreme Hazard of his Person to venture alone, and came away before.

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This Tale took pretty well, and we being willing to hope for the best, acquiesc'd, tho' we profess'd our selves to be very much disappointed.

On the other Hand, the C——, as soon as he came to *Perth*, and had some leisure to look about him, began to enquire into the State of the Army, and desir'd to see some of the Troops, which when he had done, it was easie to perceive by his Countenance that he was under a very great Disappointment, and that he thought himself Betray'd, which we heard more of in a few Days.

He enquir'd after our Men, and desired to see the little Kings with their Armies, so he was pleas'd to call the Clans; we appear'd, and he saw our Exercise and Manner of Fighting, and the Goodness of our Arms, all which he appear'd exceedingly pleas'd with, and was very inquisitive to know how many such as we were in Arms for him; but when he was told how few, he gave Tokens again of a disagreeable Surprize.

The Gentlemen who came with him more openly explain'd themselves on this Head; they told the Earl of *Mar* plainly, That they were all betray'd; that they were made believe, that the whole Kingdom was in Arms on their Side; that they were Masters of the greatest part of it for the C——; that they wanted no Men, only Money, Arms, and Officers; that the Troops of *England* were embarras'd at Home, and that *Argyle* was in no Case to stir from his strong Situation at *Sterling*; and in a Word, that the Country was entirely their own; whereas in truth, they were in no manner of Posture; that the Lord *Sutherland* insulted them but with 1500 Men, and had taken the most Important Pass of *Inverness* in their Rear, and that Things were in the utmost Confusion; all which was true enough. Nor had the Earl of *Mar* any Force against their Reproaches, but the Disappointment of their Friends in *England*, which he said, had ruin'd all their Designs.

The C—— was lodg'd at *Schoon*, about two Miles from *Perth*, and they talk'd of Preparations for a Coronation.

nation, but I never found that he was in haste for the Ceremony ; and I believe most firmly, that he was not forward, because he, I mean his Friends that he brought over with him, found from the Beginning, that *it would not do* ; that the Foundation was ill laid, and could not support him, and that he would be obliged to quit the Enterprize with Dishonour. However, the Coronation was much spoken of, the Place seeming to concur happily with the Proposal, being the very Spot where all the antient Kings of *Scotland* were Enthron'd and Crown'd.

I had thought here to have set down my Observations at large, of the Person who was then call'd King, and in whose Quarrel we were now in Arms ; but I will not take that Freedom here as was intended, because I know not whether it may turn to Good or Ill, according as into whose Hands these Memoirs may happen to fall. However, in brief, his Person is tall and thin, seeming to incline to be lean rather than to fill as he grows in Years : His Countenance is pale, and perhaps he look'd more pale, by Reason he had three Fits of an Ague, which took him two Days after his coming on Shore ; yet he seems to be Sanguine in his Constitution, and has something of a Vivacity in his Eye, that perhaps would have been more visible, if he had not been under dejected Circumstances, and surrounded with Discouragement, which it must be acknowledg'd were sufficient to alter the Complexion even of his Soul as well as of his Body ; and I was told, that as soon as he was on Board the Ship which carried him away, he spoke with a different Spirit, and discover'd such a Satisfaction as might well signify, that he look'd upon himself before as a meer State VICTIM, appointed for a Sacrifice to expiate the Sins of other Men, and that he was escaped as from certain Destruction ; His Speech was Grave, and not very clearly expressing his Thoughts, nor overmuch to the Purpose ; but his Words were few, his Behaviour and Temper seem'd always composed ; what he was in his Diversions we knew nothing of, for here was no room for those Things, it was no Time for Mirth, neither

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neither can I say, that I ever saw him Smile: Those who spoke so positively of his being like King *James VII.* must excuse me for saying, That it seems to all Men, they either never saw this, or never saw King *James* the VII. And yet I must not conceal; that when we saw the Person who they called our King, we found our selves not at all animated by his Presence, and if he was disappointed in us, we were tenfold more so in him; we saw nothing in him that look'd like Spirit; he never appear'd with Chearfulness and Vigour to animate us: Our Men began to despise him; some ask'd if he could speak; his Countenance look'd extremely heavy; he car'd not to go abroad among us Soldiers, or to see us handle our Arms, or do our Exercise; some said, the Circumstances he found us in, dejected him; I am sure the Figure he made, dejected us; and had he sent us but 5000 Men of good Troops, and never come among us, we had done other Things than we have now done.

They said, That a certain powerful Prince, who they were assured was as firm in their Interest, as the great Monarch, whose Power they depended upon, was before him; having yet, for divers good Reasons, not thought fit to declare openly in Favour of their Enterprize, but to connive only at their being secretly, and by stealth supplied, had signified, that it was his Desire, they should by no Means put it to the Hazard as yet, but rather make as handsome a Retreat as possible, and withdraw as many as could, by shipping make their Escape into *France*, where they should be protected, &c. for that a little Time would clear up Things; and that when the Imperialists were thoroughly embark'd in a War with the Turks, which some Powers were very busie to prevent, but which he had taken Care to make inevitable; That then he would more openly and powerfully assist them, and in the mean Time, make them as easy under the Disappointment as possible.

They said, They had Intelligence from *Edinburgh*, That by the Misfortune of their Friends having been Betray'd; and the Train of their Councils discover'd;

the Assistance which they depended upon from that Side, was at present render'd impracticable: That the Ministry in *England* had found Means, by what Arts and Assistance they knew not, to get a Scene of the general Design, and to trace it so far, as to lay their Hands upon some of the most considerable Persons engag'd for them; and that by this Means, they had not only prevented their appearing in Arms, but had very much disconcerted the Measures taken for the Business both *Abroad* and at *Home*, and made it impossible to proceed upon it without taking a differing Method, and without a considerable Strength from *Abroad*, which before it was hoped there was no Need of: That this was necessary now more than before, because by the Disappointment above, the People now in the Government, had had Time given them to raise Money and Troops, and to get over Foreign Forces to their Assistance, which if their former Measures had taken Place, it would have been impossible to do; That by these Things, the War would be too heavy for them in *Scotland*, and that it was never pretended that the *Scotts* Gentlemen should bear all the Burthen by themselves, and that therefore it were much better to lay by the Design for an Occasion more favourable: That in the mean Time, as they had not been beaten, so neither were they exhausted; but if they retreated in Time, should be in a Condition, not only to supply and support the Gentlemen who should thus go *Abroad* with them, but should, by the Supplies which their Friends were raising in all Parts of *Europe*, be soon in a Condition to make the Attempt in such a formidable and well concerted Manner, as should fully answer the End, and make them full Amends for past Sufferings.

They said, They ow'd the great Disappointment of their Affairs in *England*, to the Vigour and Unanimity of that cursed Assembly of Whigs, as they call'd it, now in being. By these, I suppose they meant the Loyal and Faithful Members of the House of C——s, but they converted themselves with this, That as these could not sit above a certain limited Time, but that by
the

APPENDIX.

the Constitution they must die and disol-
and that this Time was not so long, but th
fairs here might revive in that Time; and
because they were well assur'd, that such
fection of the Common People in *England* to
der, as that their Friends had very well assu-
they might depend upon it, that the next Houſe
C——s would be quite of another Set of People; it
would therefore be a Madness of them to push at that,
which in its Nature was a desperate Service, when they
were so well assur'd of having the Work done for them
another Way in so little Time; that therefore they
were to quit the present Design, and depend upon a
bloodless, yet as effectual a Victory in the next Electi-
ons of the *British* Parliament, when the Interest would
revive with an irresistible Force. They said, The
Damage suffer'd by the present Disappointment, how-
ever great, was nothing compar'd to the Injury it would
be to push on their Interest before it was ripe; that now
they were in a Condition to reserve themselves for a
better Opportunity, and that the principal Leaders,
with the Ch——, being secured out of the Hands
of their Enemies, they would not carry their Venge-
ance far upon the Commons, but rather seek to recon-
cile them to the Government, which for the present,
must be submitted to.

From M A R's JOURNAL printed at Paris.

THAT it was resolved a Month before the Pretender
landed, to leave *Perth* upon the Enemy's Ap-
proach.

And that when the Pretender left *Perth*, they had not
300 Weight of Powder.

F I N I S.

Books Printed for, and Sold
by *Patrick Campbell* at the
Bible on the lower End of
Cork-Hill.

SIR *John Temple's* History of the Rebellion in
1641. With Sir *Henry Tichborn's* Account
of the Siege of *Drogheda* in the said Year.

Also, The State of the Protestants of *Ireland*,
under the late King *James's* Government, in 1689.
Secret Memoirs of *Barleduc*, or, The History
of the Pretender, from the Death of Queen *Anne*
to the beginning of the Late Rebellion.

The History of the First and Second Session
of Queen *Ann's* last Parliament.

The Report from the Committee of Secrecy, ap-
pointed by Order of the House of Commons to ex-
amine several Books and Papers laid before the
House, relating to the late Negotiations of Peace
and Commerce, &c.

